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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or anothers, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for June.

Decrease During Month $3,881,377.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—*The following is an abstract of the official debt statement for June:*

Six per cent. bonds	$284,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	711,688,800
Total coin bonds	$1,096,685,450
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	3,902,429
Legal tenders	$370,839,701
Certificates of deposit	32,840,000
Fractional currency	34,446,595
Coin certificates	28,681,400
Total without interest	$ 465,807,196
Total debt	$2,180,395,066
Total interest	38,514,004
Total debt and interest	$2,218,909,079
Cash in Treasury—coin	$ 75,625,581
Cash in Treasury—currency	18,004,141
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,840,000
Total in Treasury	$ 119,469,625
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,099,439,345
Decrease of debt during June	$ 3,881,377
Decrease since June 30, 1875	29,249,381
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,926,765
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	6,852,491
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,289,021

PHILADELPHIA.

Opening of the July Celebration on Saturday—Interesting Exercises—Sentence of the Bond Conspirators—The Woman Suffragists to Have a Celebration To-Morrow—The Grand Army Encampment—Homeopathic Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Centennial July celebration was commenced to-day by a grand demonstration in Independence Hall and Independence Square. The opening exercises of the day were held in Independence Hall, commencing at half-past eleven o'clock, under the direction of the Committee on Resoration. At the hour named about one hundred and thirty authors and prominent business men assembled in the historic room, each depositing a short biographical sketch of one of the signers or other prominent revolutionary patriot. The gentlemen invited to participate in this affair had come together in the museum immediately opposite the Independence Hall, at eleven o'clock. There they were received by the ladies of the committee in charge of the museum, and were thence escorted to the hall, where they were welcomed by His Honor, Mayor Stokley, in a short and appropriate address. The assemblage was next addressed by Colonel Edward M. Ellis, Chairman of the Committee on Restoration of Independence Hall. Prayer was offered by Rev. William White Bronson. At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Bronson's prayer, Whittier's Centennial Hymn, as sung on the opening of the Centennial Exhibition May 10, was sung by a chorus of fifty voices. The names of the authors were then called, and when each one stepped to the table and deposited his sketch, after which the assemblage were escorted to seats on the platform in the adjacent park. Among the authors contributing sketches were ex-Governor John A. Dix, Thomas W. Higginson, John Esten Cooke, Benson J. Lossing, Robert C. Winthrop, John Forney, Forney and Charles Francis Adams. The exercises in Independence Square commenced at 12:30. The platform was crowded with invited guests, and the square in front of the platform with a very large audience. The exercises opened with the performance of Helfrick's "Centennial Inauguration March," by the military band of the Centennial Musical Association. John William Wallace, Esq., President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was introduced by Mayor Stokley as the presiding officer of the occasion. Mr. Wallace, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address suitable to the occasion. A chorus of four hundred voices next sang Whittier's Centennial Hymn. The President then introduced to the audience William V. McKean, Esq., editor of the *Public Ledger*, who proceeded to deliver a lengthy address, in which he reviewed elaborately the great historical event in commemoration of which the ceremonials of to-day were held. After music by the band, Hon. Leverett Salatonstall, of Massachusetts, addressed the audience. Addresses were also delivered by Governor Henry [illegible], President of the Rhode Island Historical Society; Hon. Horatio Harris Brewster, [illegible] and Hon. [illegible]. Three new [illegible] were sung by the chorus. The remainder of the programme embraced addresses by Congressman L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and also by Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia; General Winfield S. Hancock and Hon. Joel Parker, ex-Governor of New Jersey. The weather is delightful.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, Peter Burns, Robert H. Wishart and Joseph A. Calvert, convicted last April with conspiring to utter fraudulent bonds and securities, were assigned for sentence. Burns was fined $500 and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Wishart was fined $1 and sentenced to fifteen months in the county prison, and Calvert was fined $1 and sentenced to six months in the county prison. Wishart's sentence dates from the day of his commitment, the others from the date of conviction.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association will hold a grand celebration in this city on the Fourth of July. Mrs. Stanton's declaration of rights will be read, and Lucretia Mott will preside. Speeches will be made by Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Sara J. Spencer, Tillie Devereux Blake, A. Lockwood, Olympia Brown, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Phœbe Couzins.

The Centennial Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was continued to-day. At Belmont a breakfast was given, which was presided over by Grand Commander Governor Hartranft. An address was made by General Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and recitations given by James L. Farley and George B. Squire, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The World's Homeopathic Convention reassembled this morning, when resolutions were adopted appointing the executive officers, together with the honorary Vice Presidents and Executive Committee to determine the time and place for holding the next convention. Adjourned *sine die*.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Joseph Ferrari, the Italian philosopher, is dead.

Emperor William left Ems yesterday for Jugenheim.

Egerton Leigh, Conservative member of the English House of Commons for Mid-Cheshire, is dead.

Fifty veterans of the Mexican war, *en route* from Texas to the Centennial, passed through St. Louis yesterday.

Frank Evrat, a shoemaker, committed suicide at Quebec on Saturday, by hanging himself in his employer's store.

Carl Schurz arrived in St. Louis yesterday, but the interviewing fiend could not get him to express his views on the Presidential question.

Alfred Howser, aged twenty-five years, a brakeman, was run over and killed by a train at Mount Clare station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday.

An employee of the Old Colony Railroad, named Dunckley, residing in Silver street, South Boston, committed suicide Saturday evening by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Crispin Oglebay, President of the Belaire Nail Works, and President of the National Bank of West Virginia, and formerly President of the Benwood Iron Works, died in Wheeling on Saturday evening.

Four men named Mark Patterson, Samuel Hurlbut, Hugh Forbes and W. McGee, customs officials of the Great Western Railway of Canada, went out fishing on Saturday. At noon a sudden squal upset the boat. Patterson was saved and the other three drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found lying alongside the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad track, near Bayview station, on Saturday morning. A number of letters postmarked Westminster and addressed to Michael H. Kearney, were found on his person. He was about thirty years of age and stoutly built; had a dark complexion and smooth face.

Orson A. House, the noted divorce lawyer, quarreled with his stepson at their residence near Township, N. J., on Friday evening. The wife interfered to save the boy, when House beat and kicked her, threatening to shoot the boy if he interfered. Mrs. Hurley broke away and, getting a revolver, shot her husband dead as he was, as she supposed, about to shoot the boy.

The Museum of Fine Arts on Dartmouth street, Boston, which has been in course of erection for the past three years, was formally opened yesterday. Its cost $225,000, and represents one-seventh of the proposed entire structure.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, and recommended that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered.

The morning hour expired and Mr. WINDOM called up the unfinished business, being the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. WINSLOW, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new committee be appointed. He said the ground of disagreement in the committee was wholly in regard to the third section of the bill, which provides for the abolition of the Indian Bureau and for the performance of the duties of that bureau by the War Department. The House conferees insisted upon the transfer and the Senate conferees did not feel at liberty to consent thereto. The motion to appoint a new committee was agreed to.

The CHAIR announced as the Conference Committee on the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, reported from the Committee on Finance this morning, Messrs. Sherman, Boutwell and Bogy.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN submitted an amendment appropriating $5,000 for the construction of a signal light on the crib in Lake Michigan, in front of the city of Chicago. Agreed to.

Amendments submitted by Mr. Windom from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows:

Reducing the appropriation for the care of military convicts from $40,000 to $15,000.

Appropriating $50,000 to enable the Postmaster General to subscribe for 43,000 copies of the United States Official Posta' Guide and expense of mailing the same; $55,381 25 for completing the basement story of the Postoffice Department building; $30,000 for a custom house and postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, and limiting the cost of that building to $300,000; appropriating $20,000 for preparing and engraving maps and charts of the geographical survey west of the 100th meridian.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at public auction the land and building now occupied by the United States courts in Boston, and appropriate the money received therefrom toward the completion of the unfinished building for postoffice, custom house, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted an amendment appropriating $1,000 to pay W. J. McDonald, Chief Clerk of the Senate, for preparing a new edition of the manual of the Senate, prepared in accordance with a resolution of the Senate. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment authorizing the Congressional Printer to print 25,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1875.

Mr. LOGAN moved to further amend, so as to provide that such reports shall be distributed among the agricultural States according to population. Agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY also submitted an amendment appropriating $35,000 to erect a light house and fog-bell on Whale Rock, at the entrance of Narragansett bay. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment to the clause in regard to repairs and preservation of public buildings, to amend section 3,737 of the Revised Statutes, so as to allow the head of any department, who shall consider it to be for the interest of the Government, to report a transfer of contracts and consent thereto in writing.

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON the appropriation for repairs of vessels of the light house service was increased from $300,000 to $325,000.

Mr. INGALLS submitted an amendment appropriating $15,300 to carry out the provisions of the act of February 19, 1875, authorizing the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease land within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations and to pay for such surveys, &c. Agreed to.

An amendment proposed by Mr. WINDOM, increasing the appropriation for payment of expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury for the seizure of steamers and abandoned property from $25,000 to $30,000, was agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back without amendment the act of the House bill the proviso that the maximum rate of compensation allowed United States marshals from and after July 1, 1876, shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, forbidding marshals issuing any due bills to witnesses and jurors and others, also forbidding the payment of such due bills by any department, and also forbidding any other providing that marshals shall not hereafter receive mileage while traveling on official duty, but necessary traveling expenses only.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted an amendment appropriating $2,500 to pay the expenses of the investigation of the late election in Mississippi. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District of Columbia, made a report, which was agreed to.

Messrs. Windom, Logan and Caperton were appointed members of the new Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning to the Senate without his approval the bill to amend Chapter 166 of the laws of the second session of the Forty-third Congress in regard to the payment of the Commissioners on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement. Laid on the table.

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a communication from the United States Centennial Commission, inviting the Senate to be present at the ceremonies in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also a memorial from the National Board of Trade, in session in New York city, praying that silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for a larger sum than five dollars. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of a Senator from March 4, 1873, until his contest was determined by the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD took the floor, but before proceeding with his remarks yielded to Mr. SARGENT, upon whose motion the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened at 5:45, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill exempting vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entries and clearances. Passed.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner on Indian Affairs to purchase such supplies as are required for the immediate use of Indian tribes to an extent not exceeding $150,000 until the regular appropriation bill shall have passed. Passed.

Mr. RANDALL reported that the conferees on the Legislative Appropriation bill had been unable to agree, and asked for another conference.

After a long debate the report was agreed to, and a new Conference Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Randall, Singleton and Foster.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, reported a joint resolution providing that the two House of Congress will meet in joint convention in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, at nine A. M., for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions commemorative of the great event which in that same hall one hundred years ago brought this nation into being. The previous question was seconded—yeas 93 to 23—and then the joint resolution was agreed to without a division.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* appointed as the committee to represent the House in the celebration by the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, on Tuesday next, Messrs. Luckin, Hurlbut, Culberson, Lane, Culler, Seelye, Townsend (N. Y.), O'Brien, Robbins (N. C.), Whitthorne, Hale, Oliver and Garfield.

Mr. NEAL, from the Conference Committe on the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes in the District of Columbia, reported that the Committee of Conference on that bill had come to an agreement, the House receding from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and agreeing thereto with various minor amendments. He explained that the bill as originally passed made a difference in the rate of taxation in Georgetown and in the county, while now the bill makes the rates of taxation equal throughout the District. The report was adopted.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution declaring that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Wednesday next, save the session to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend, by fixing the day for adjournment on Monday, at 1 o'clock, on which amendment the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—yeas 49, nays 77. No quorum voting. The House then, at 5:40 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

Base ball: Louisville—Bostons 10, Louisvilles 2. Chicago—Chicagos 18, Athletics 10. Cincinnati—Hartfords 2, Cincinnatis 0; four innings played, the game having been interrupted by rain. St. Louis—Mutuals 9, St. Louis Browns 0; game interrupted by rain in the fifth inning.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Mr. Morrill to Qualify To-Day.

The Democracy and the Finances

An Effort to Repeal the Resumption Act.

NO DEBATE TO BE ALLOWED.

Blaine Investigation to be Continued.

Further Disagreement Likely on the Postal Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1876.

Mr. Morrill to Qualify as Secretary of the Treasury To-day.

It is stated to-night, in a quarter entitled to confidence, that Senator Morrill will to-morrow qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Financial Question.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have had some informal talk upon the financial question. It has been agreed that the passage of a bill for the repeal of the resumption provision of the act of 1875 would be advisable, in order to harmonize the views of the majority in the House of Representatives with the position assumed by the Democratic party on this question in the platform agreed upon at St. Louis. There is a disposition, however, not to allow debate, as the committee fear the hard money branch of the party may again disseminate division and bring about defeat.

The Blaine Investigation.

The House sub-Committee on the Judiciary propose to continue their investigation of Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions on the 10th. The committee say that if they cannot take all the testimony before the adjournment, they will obtain leave to set during the recess.

The Postal Appropriations.

The conference on the Postoffice bill has agreed upon a report, but it is doubtful whether either House will agree to it without a discussion, and perhaps the whole report will be sent back. The Senate will oppose the concession on a horizontal reduction of ten per cent. on mail transportation, as it will affect the fast mail trains, while the House will oppose the section in relation to third-class matter, because it is practically Mr. Hamlin's clause of last session; and Mr. Randall says it is all for the benefit of the express companies. Mr. Randall will, therefore, most earnestly oppose it, and will insist upon a quorum before the report shall be acted on, and a quorum is not expected in the House, The Postal Service Crippled by Reduced Appropriations.

In commenting upon the postal appropriations, the postoffice officials say that they can run the business on half what they have been getting, but that their service will afford but half the facilities. They can give the people a mail twice a week instead of daily, and can use one half of the force in distributing, thus doubling the time. The amount for clerk hire is $360,000 less than the estimate, and notifications have been sent to all the principal postoffices of the extent to which they will have to cut down expenses in this line to meet the decreased amount. The provision in the Postoffice Appropriation bill that no unpaid Indian reservation newspaper wrappers shall be sold by the Postoffice Department at less than the cost, including all salaries, clerk hire and other expenses, as mentioned therewith, it is stated at the Postoffice Department will practically supersede the use of these envelopes. For some years the envelope manufacturers have been making offers to have the stamped envelopes sold by the Government put up to such a price that they would compete. That is the effect of the words, "and other expenses connected therewith." They state that the question of transportation would be one item hitherto covered in the ordinary manner of postal supplies, and that other expenses may turn up, all of which will tend to the increase and consequently increase the price. At present the department realizes a profit of about $38,000 a year on stamped envelopes.

The Pensions.

The House Committee on Pensions have favorably reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay Angelina Powers the pension due to John Powers, her husband, of Bradford county, Pa. John Powers, late a private in Company G of the Fiftieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and late of Bradford county, Pa., whose name is inscribed on the pension roll of the Philadelphia agency, was, at the May term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary in the city of Philadelphia, for the term of twelve years. He leaves a widow and small children in the wholly destitute circumstances, and who, since the incarceration of said Powers, have become a charge on the township of Standing Stone, Bradford county, Pa.

The Neville Island Bill.

The following is an official copy of the act authorizing the residents and property owners of Neville township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, to close the channel of the Ohio river on the south side of Neville Island by the construction of an embankment or causeway from the head of said island to the southern shore of said river, as it passed both Houses of Congress and was approved by the President June 13, 1876:

Be it enacted, That the residents and property owners of Neville township, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to close the channel of the Ohio river on the south side of Neville Island, in said township, by the construction of an embankment or causeway from the head of said island to the southern shore of said river; *Provided, however*, That the Government of the United States shall not be liable for any expenses incurred in the performance of said work, or by reason thereof.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1876.

TROUBLE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A very remarkable condition of affairs exists in the Treasury Department. There is no Secretary of the Treasury, no Assistant Treasurer, and the cash room has been closed. Mr. Cameron, it is found, cannot legally assume the duties of Secretary, the ten days in which an acting Secretary may be in charge having expired, for the reason that Mr. Conant, since the resignation of Mr. Bristow, ten days ago, has been filling all the duties of the office, and the law provides no further for an acting appointment. Mr. Wyman has his bonds in every respect regular and complete, except that they require the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. As there is no such officer, he cannot qualify. Mr. Gilfillan, the newly appointed Assistant Treasurer, who, like Mr. Wyman, has performed all the necessary acts to qualify, has not yet received his commission. The First Comptroller to-day decided that the law would not permit Mr. Cameron to act as Secretary. Mr. Pope, who has not yet turned over the moneys of the Government to his successor, has assumed the responsibility of paying the warrants that were issued yesterday. Against all other payment, however, the cash room is closed, and business for the time is practically suspended.

LATER—A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

The difficulty in the Treasury Department has been remedied by the amendment of the President's acceptance of the resignation of Treasurer New, so that the resignation is not accepted until after the appointment and qualification of his successor, Mr. Wyman can now sign the bond. Mr. New continues in office. The cash room has therefore been reopened and business goes on as usual. The condition of things creates great excitement at the department, and for a time there seemed to be absolute confusion. The alteration of the President's acceptance of New's resignation was made under decision of the First Comptroller, who stated that such a course would relieve the irregular aspect of affairs.

THE APPROPRIATION CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Finance Committee voted to recommend that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin; these amendments provide for the issue of $20,000,000 and for the revival of the old silver dollar with unlimited legal tender power.

The Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill will report their inability to agree.

The Army Appropriation bill Conference Committee met to-day and adjourned till Wednesday evening.

The Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill have agreed upon a report. They compromise on the rates of compensation to postmasters. The pay for railroad transportation is reduced ten per cent. below the present rate, and a commission is provided to take this subject into consideration and report next session. Third-class mail matter and transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books and all printed matter except circulars, are to pay one cent for every two ounces.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. PRATT.

The report has been revived to-day that Commissioner Pratt would soon tender his resignation. This grows out of the fact that the Commissioner was very complimentary to Yaryan in accepting his resignation. Some of the friends of the Commissioner were apprehensive that the President would regard that as disrespectful to him.

A VACANCY NOT TO BE FILLED.

The office of Chief of Revenue Agents vacant by the removal of Yaryan, will not be filled. The duties of the position will be performed by the Chief Clerk and Deputy Commissioner, as before Yaryan's appointment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—A dispatch from Widdin, a strongly fortified town in Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier, reports that the Servians have fired several shots at the Turkish frontier guards. The dispatch also states that the Servian Commissioners to inquire into the recent alleged violations on the frontier left Widdin suddenly.

The Porte has received a letter from Servia announcing that M. Cristia's diplomatic mission has been countermanded.

MONTENEGRO'S NEUTRALITY GUARANTEED.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says that the Prince of Montenegro has solemnly engaged himself to remain neutral in the Servo-Turkish troubles.

A PROCLAMATION FROM PRINCE MILAN.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: "Prince Milan in his proclamation says: 'Turkey has provoked war by not satisfying Bosnia and by threatening Servia. We enter Bosnia in the cause of humanity and nationality, and to re-establish peace without offending Turkey's integrity.' The proclamation mentions Austria thankfully for her efforts to protect the Christians."

THE BRITISH CABINET AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

EDINBURGH, July 1.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent in a dispatch to that paper says: "I am able to confirm the rumor that there has been differences of opinion in the Cabinet on the Eastern question. Lord Derby more than once very strongly opposed the views of several of his colleagues."

SERVIANS ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, July 1.—*La Temps* has a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna which says the Servians crossed the frontier on Friday.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, July 1.—The Greek Government, in accordance with its policy of peace, has ordered the arrest of any emissaries on the frontier endeavoring to foment insurrection in the Turkish provinces or to enlist recruits.

THE SERVIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE RECALLED.

BELGRADE, July 1.—M. Magazinowich, the Servian representative at Constantinople, was recalled to-day. It is believed here that the Servian troops will commence hostilities by crossing the frontier to-morrow.

CIRCULAR FROM TURKEY TO THE POWERS "THE" SERVIAN WAR.

VIENNA, July 1.—Several of the evening journals here state that Turkey is about to issue a circular to the Great Powers, throwing the entire responsibility of war upon Servia, and declaring Prince Milan a rebel because he seceded from the union of vassals. The following is a telegraphic extract from the Servian manifesto. It commences by describing the insupportable condition in which Servia has been placed, and continues: "Servia, therefore, could not refrain from taking up arms in defense of her independence. The Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministry claiming a larger power in appointing the mairos than the Republicans were willing to concede.

Spain.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

MADRID, July 1.—The Senate has voted the bill fixing the strength of the army at 100,000 men.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, July 2.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, has arrived at Hamburg. The steamship Sarmatian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The steamship Britannic, from New York, arrived.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

TILDEN BLOWOUT AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, July 1.—The nomination of Tilden and Hendricks was celebrated here to-night with one hundred guns, a profusion of pyrotechnics and a large ratification meeting in Capitol Square. Barney G. Thompson read dispatches from several distinguished Democrats, some of them being of the following tenor: Senator Thurman says the ticket is composed of men of character, and Democrat does his duty, it will be elected. Ex-Congressman J. V. McKinney, a Thurman man, says the energy that was put into the campaign of 1875, will carry Ohio for Tilden. Congratulatory telegrams were also received from Barney Burns, J. Heisly, Alexander Long and George Arthurs. George H. Pendleton telegraphed simply that he was confined to his room and could not attend. George W. Morgan, one of the leaders of the Allen and greenback forces in the Ohio Convention, telegraphs his adherence to Tilden and Hendricks on grounds of reform, and says they must be elected. The meeting was addressed by Congressman Walling, George L. Converse and several other speakers, all of whom indorsed the ticket, notwithstanding a variety of original preferences.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GOVERNOR HAYES AND CARL SCHURZ.

Governor Noyes was in the city to-day, and on starting to Cincinnati was accompanied to the depot by Governor Hayes. Here the Governor incidentally met Carl Schurz, who was on his way to St. Louis. Hayes had a quarter of an hour's conversation with Schurz. Noyes was heard to remark that Schurz would be all right, but it is known that the observation was not based on anything that passed in his very brief conversation with Schurz. This evening Governor Hayes and Governor Noyes will leave for Philadelphia from Columbus and Cincinnati respectively, to attend a meeting of the Ohio Board of Centennial Managers, of which they are members.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 2.—A large and enthusiastic Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting was held at Monument Park on Saturday evening. There was an artillery salute, and able addresses by local speakers.

A DECIDEDLY WET BLANKET AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY IN DAYTON.

DAYTON, OHIO, July 2.—At the Democratic ratification meeting here on Saturday night, Hon. G. J. Houck, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention from this district, repudiated the platform and resolutions of the convention, giving his reason for the same. His speech had a discouraging and demoralizing effect upon the meeting, which was tame and spiritless, in spite of the efforts of the speakers who followed him to break the force of his onslaught.

Colorado.

RATIFICATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—The returns thus far received indicate that the proposed State Constitution has been ratified by an overwhelming majority. This city polled its full vote, and gives 5,000 majority for ratification. The day was treated by all classes as a holiday, the stores and other places of business being closed, and exclusive attention given to the election. Colorado will vote for President this year.

Indiana.

A SQUAD OF HOOSIERS SET UP FOR THEMSELVES.

TERRE HAUTE, July 1.—In response to a call signed by three hundred voters, a large mass meeting was held here to-night to repudiate the action of both the Cincinnati and St. Louis conventions, and to declare for the greenback financial policy.

Louisiana.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The Republican State Convention succeeded in organizing to-day with P. B. S. Pinchback as Permanent Chairman. After adopting a platform, the convention adjourned to Monday, when balloting for the nomination of State officers will be first in order. Mr. Pinchback has been elected Chairman of the State Central Committee *vice* Packard.

Probabilities for To-Day—Clear or fair weather, stationary temperature, southerly and southwesterly winds, and a slight rise of barometer.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Disastrous Effects of a Storm on Saturday Night—A Great Deal of Property Destroyed—One Life Lost.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 2.—Last night this place was visited by a terrific thunder storm. The rain fell in torrents, flooding cellars and carrying off dwellings in the low districts. The water sweeping down the hillsides destroyed everything in its course. Harper Brothers, merchants, lost $2,000 worth of goods. B. Tyson was carried away in his slaughter house, and is supposed to be drowned. The Phœnix flouring mills, Linn & McCoy's iron works and Curtin's iron works suffered great damage. The railroad tracks were badly washed out, and a dam carried away. No estimate of the loss can be given at present.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A block of buildings at Dunmore, Pa., was burned on Saturday night. Loss $40,000.

The White Mills distillery, in the western part of Cincinnati, owned by Duckworth & Co, was struck by lightning and burned on Saturday. Loss $15,000; fully insured.

A disastrous fire occurred at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on Saturday afternoon, breaking out in a paper mill adjacent to the Passumpsic river, and sweeping through the village. Sixty buildings, stores, mills, dwellings, etc., including the business portion of the village, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for about one-third, mostly in mutual companies. Among the buildings burned were Bacon, Ranny & Co.'s paper mill, valued at $12,000, and the Universalist church. Many families were rendered homeless, having lost everything.

One hundred and twenty-five more French communists have been pardoned.

Buy White River,
put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

172 174
WHITE RIVER
FLOUR & GROCERIES
TEAS & ROAST COFFEES
174 T. C. JENKINS 172
WOOD ST. NEAR LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, *&c., will be inserted as transient matter at the rates of* TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for Killing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED — LODGERS — TWO OR three lodgers can be accommodated at No. 130 Fifth avenue, first floor. Private entrance, about five minutes' walk from the Postoffice.

WANTED—BONDS—5,000 MONONGAHELA Navigation Bonds. N. HOLMES & Co.

WANTED—100 MEN—20 HORSES AND Carts, and 6 Plow Teams, at once, to work on K. C. and S. R. R. Apply at Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa., or Du Bois City, Clearfield county, Pa.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—ALL kinds of Hair Cloth Furniture, from $200 to $1,000 worth. We have two first-class Pianos to sell, cost $600 each, for $250 each. Call at PICKERING, 266 Beaver avenue, or 143 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON 9 Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees. Rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, in good condition. Inquire at 156 Penn avenue, Second floor. Inquire at 156.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms, Bath, Hot and Cold and modern improvements. The Lot extends from Cliff street to street. Will be rented cheap. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen, Gas, &c., with Lot 45x200. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, just beyond Andrew Fram's. Also, on Railroy Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Price and terms low, and easy. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—

RARE CHANCE.

A fine place at Edgewater, A. V. R. R., consisting of a Good House of 12 Rooms, and large Pantries and Store Rooms in addition. A Tenant House of 5 Rooms and a Cellar. Twenty-seven acres of Ground. A never-failing supply of good, soft spring water, with hot and cold water in kitchen and bath room, and hydrants at the stable and spring house. A good Garden and fine Orchard, and a very beautiful grove of forest trees at one side of the house. Lease running 2 years from next April. Rent very low. Apply to WM. METCALF, 339 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, 1 Drill, 1 Slotter, corner of Lock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — GRINDSTONES — ALL kinds on short notice and warranted to suit. Also Anchor, Black and Planished Iron Work of fine work. FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, 25 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS of new and second-hand, all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Liberty avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspected and Guaranteed with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the Pittsburgh Boiler Works, 15 Water street. R. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE — THE CELEBRATED OLIVE COMPOUND for lubricating Shafting, Engines, Machinery, Saws and Woolen Mills. Pure oil. We will fit out mills, factories, &c., with cups on 30 days' trial, and if not entirely satisfactory, will take out at our expense. Sample cups furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & Co., 124 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOURING MILLS—TO any party desiring to invest in a safe and well established business, we offer our Merchant Custom Flouring Mills, located in Canton, Ohio, on the line of the P., Ft. Wayne and C. R. R., in the Stark county, the best wheat county in the State. These m

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1876.

THE heroic Graeco-Roman tussle of Governor HENDRICKS with the St. Louis nomination ended in his being floored.

WHY didn't COX call MCCLERNAND a "hyena?" That would have brought him down. "Sneak and coward" were too tame.

OLD JUBAL EARLY says that he never heard of HAYES during the war; but that was probably because he kept out of HAYES' way.

THE value of the foreign exports from Baltimore, last month, aggregated over four million dollars, an increase of upwards of a million over the May exports. The coastwise trade of the port was also quite large. Baltimore is prospering.

THE Republicans of Alabama have heated their dissensions, and agreed to unite on ex-Governor PATTON as a compromise candidate for Governor. This wise action, supplemented by earnest work, may lead to the redemption of the State.

THE Democratic platform asks for civil service reform, and the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington calmly ignores the demand. The President wants it, but Congress alone can make it effective, and the present Congress has never made the smallest movement in that direction.

THE Springfield *Republican* opines that if there is ever another Democratic National Convention, there will be colored delegates in it. On the contrary, we suspect that if there are a few more Democratic Houses of Congress, colored men will not be able to gain admittance any more than they can now enlist in the army.

THE existing business depression is by no means confined exclusively to this country. It is almost, if not quite, as severe in England, Germany, Austria and Prussia. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent article on this subject, shows that the universal commercial stagnation of 1876 bears a close resemblance to that which prevailed after the panics of 1847, 1857 and 1866. Connected with those earlier crises, there were, says the *Gazette*, a series of stages, beginning with over-trading, high prices, extravagance and debt, and culminating in revulsion, bankruptcies and disaster.

THE heavy movement of grain to Europe continues. Armies, like snakes, move on their bellies, and nations that think of fighting must prepare for extra eating. Should England and Russia cross swords, the surplus wheat of the latter country will have to take a circuitous route to reach its usual markets, so that it will be much easier to get food from our markets than from those old fields which used to feed the Athenians and other Greeks, centuries before Russia and England were heard of. It is a striking fact that a war now is likely to produce almost exactly such an effect as followed from the Peloponnesian war, which began more than 2,300 years ago.

MCCLERNAND, the incompetent and thick-headed President of the St. Louis Convention, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and remove HON. S. S. COX, for the reason—as well as a disinterested spectator could judge—that he was not friendly to TILDEN. Next morning Mr. COX met MCCLERNAND in the Lindell House, and referring to his action, denounced him as a sneak and a coward. COX was right. MCCLERNAND is a sneak and a coward, and was because he proved himself such in the army that he was chosen to preside over that convention. No Union officer, with a good record, would have been chosen by such a crowd for such a position.

THE Chicago *Times* thus speaks of the man it intends to support for the Vice Presidency:

Tom Hendricks is the most conspicuous Indiana representative of the legal tender lunacy; not because he has any positive opinions upon the subject (he was never known to have a positive opinion upon any subject), but because he is a thorough, ingrained demagogue, capable of espousing any cheerfulness to gain the applause of voting idiots.

The *Times* also speaks of the nominations of TILDEN and HENDRICKS as a combination at once dishonest and unpopular, shameless dishonesty." Which it is; but the *Times* will support the shameful and unnatural arrangement, all the same.

THE Senate committee which has been in Mississippi investigating the Democratic irregularities at the last election, has returned to Washington. Senator CAMERON, of Wisconsin, one of the most liberal and conservative members of the Senate, states that the evidence brought out by the committee, the explanations and confessions of the Democrats themselves, convince him that the intimidation of colored voters was even greater than has ever been charged, and that the action of the Democrats amounted to revolution. One of the strongest indications of the condition of affairs was the large number of witnesses who declined to testify for fear of assassination, with which they had been threatened. The Democratic members of the committee are greatly chagrined over the result of the investigation, fearing, as they do, its effects upon the public mind.

THE New York *Bulletin* prints a detailed statement of dividends and interest payments during the current month, exclusive of manufacturing, steamboat, horse car companies, etc., showing that these payments will reach the aggregate sum of $48,385,918. Of this amount $26,996,441 is on account of interest on the public debt, $2,237,438 for interest on State debts, $15,290,560 for dividends on railroad stock and interest on mortgages, $2,197,375 by the New York city banks, and $1,436,096 by miscellaneous corporations. Add to the amount payable at Boston on city bonds, manufacturing companies and miscellaneous corporations, and there is a total of some $50,000,000, representing about the aggregate amount of money to be disbursed during July on account of dividends and interest. This figure, says the *Bulletin*, represents as well very nearly the entire disbursements of the country, outside those of the Pacific coast, on account of the various municipal securities in the different cities.

THE day before the nomination of TILDEN the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* (anti-administration) said that while the South was ready to concede much for the sake of power, she nevertheless meant to have the lion's share of the offices if the Democrats should win. He added: "The course of the Democrats in the House shows this to be true. Once let the Democratic party carry the elections, and the South will claim that, as she contributed four-fifths of the votes to the victors, she must fill the major portion of the offices. She is poor, and only fit for politics. It will not matter who wins, if he be elected by the Democrats—be he TILDEN or Judge DAVIS—the South will clamor for and obtain two-thirds of the places under the administration, and, so far as Washington is concerned, it will again become a southern city, and the type of civilization will be that of twenty years ago. Fine ladies will talk of 'niggers' in the parlor—a thing that hasn't been heard here in decent society for sixteen years." Are we going back to those times? It rests with the people to say.

SOME months ago, it will be remembered, Senator DAVIS, of West Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of defaulters to the Government from 1860 to 1876, with the amount of their defalcations. The purpose of the resolution was to furnish a little campaign thunder for the Democrats. Senator SHERMAN moved to amend the resolution so as to have a list of defalcations from 1836 to the present time, and it was adopted. The report, just published, commences with the administration of President JACKSON, and shows, among things, that the defalcations under the present administration have been less than those under any other President. The losses to the Government under VAN BUREN were by far the largest, being more than double those of any other administration. The losses on every $1,000 of disbursements were in the administration of JACKSON, $10 55; VAN BUREN, $21 15; HARRISON, $10 37; POLK, $8 34; TAYLOR and FILLMORE, $7 04; PIERCE, $6 86; BUCHANAN, nearly $6 98; LINCOLN, $1 41; JOHNSON, forty-eight cents; GRANT, the first four years, forty cents; the second four years twenty-six cents. This is exclusive of the postoffice, which administers its own revenue. In the postoffice the loss has gone down from $11 18 on the $1,000 in JACKSON'S administration, and $26 19 in VAN BUREN'S to $1 56 for the first term of GRANT, and $1 01 for the second, with an average of $3 51 for the whole period.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

JOHN KELLY had the following poster over his headquarters at St. Louis:

"The city of New York, the largest Democratic city in the Union, is uncompromisingly opposed to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, because he cannot carry the State of New York."

Eleven Democratic aldermen of New York bore similar testimony:

"We earnestly believe that the salvation of our country imperatively demands that Republican administration of national affairs should cease to exist, and we do not believe that that result can be obtained by the nomination of Governor Tilden for President."

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, delegate from Oswego to the St. Louis Convention, said:

"Tilden is a sham reformer, a fraud, a cheat, a humbug. He cannot carry New York against HAYES and Wheeler. He will be beaten by at least 30,000 votes. Wheeler is one of the strongest men of any party in the Empire State, and it would be difficult to defeat him under any circumstances."

And finally, 150 Democratic leaders of the State of New York say:

"As the friends of Governor Tilden from New York are industriously circulating a report among the delegates in the convention from other States that the opposition in the State of New York to his nomination emanates from parties either without personal character or having little political influence, it is proper that the facts should be laid before the delegates assembled, that they may be enabled to judge in an intelligent and impartial manner of the truth of these statements, and shape their action accordingly. The following partial and very incomplete list of prominent New York Democrats who oppose Mr. Tilden's nomination, ON THE GROUND THAT HE CANNOT CARRY HIS OWN STATE, OR THE COUNTRY, is the best answer to these statements and is all the evidence it is deemed necessary to furnish."

[Here follow the names of men of national reputation and large State influence.]

THE WHEAT CROP.

Whenever harvest approaches there is sure to be a concerted movement to decry the yield and make it appear that it is short, and has been affected seriously by various disasters. The outcry, this year, is based upon the Hessian fly. This is a new pest, out West, and has taken the place of the grasshopper and the chinch bug; and the terror of its advent has probably outrun everything like sobriety in calculation. The following from the Milwaukee (Wis.) correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of June 25, is to the point:

Your correspondent has just returned from trips covering fourteen days and nights, extending over 2,200 miles of railroading and steamboating and 350 miles of teaming, through the richest agricultural regions of Wisconsin; and he can assure the panic stricken that, so far as this State is concerned, the promise of an abundant wheat crop was never more satisfactory. The Hessian fly, that takes the place this year of the played out grasshopper, must come from somewhere, and he may as well hail from that vague region, the Northwestern Iowa, as anywhere else. All I have to say is that, so far as this State is concerned, I have been to extreme northeast, northwest and southwest points, and talked fully with farmers about crops in their localities, and in the localities further west, south west and north west; and all agree that agriculturists have a harder time in finding anything to grumble about than ever before at this period of the year. I have this journey, met a number of travelers, farmers and country merchants, from Iowa and Minnesota, *en route* to the Centennial and to Milwaukee and Chicago to make purchases, and drummers from New York, Boston, Chicago and Milwaukee houses returning from the alleged stricken districts, and they almost unanimously agree that the prospects for a good wheat crop were never better. In no case did I hear of any damage worth making a wry face about, either from chinch bugs, Hessian flies or any other insects, pests or plagues. Many of the best informed of those persons I have met since these sensational reports commenced circulating, and their information was quite as late as any published to date. Very likely, in some localities in newly settled lands, swarms of insects have greatly reduced the growing crops; but to say that the entire crop or whole sections of well settled lands is a failure, is simply reckless falsehood.

THE exact statement and comparison of receipts for the fiscal year 1875 6, just closed, cannot be made up for some time. The daily statement shows, however, that the internal revenue receipts for the year were $116,977,624 50, or $3,000,000 below the revised estimates; those from customs nearly $147,000,000, or about $9,000,000 below the estimates; from miscellaneous sources $24,[illegible] the estimates. The expenditures for the same time have been about $263,000,000, or more than $5,000,000 below the estimates. Thus compared with the revised estimates, the Treasury has lost $9,000,000 on customs, $3,000,000 on internal revenue, and gained $3,000,000 on miscellaneous receipts and $5,000,000 on expenditures in it, or a showing for the Treasury over $10,000,000 better than for the year 1875, when the deficit was $17,600,000. The word "deficit" in this connection does not, however, convey the precise meaning of the case, for the sinking fund is ahead of its requirements by a very large amount. Even if such were not the case, to pay money into the sinking fund is simply taking money out of one pocket of the Government and putting it into another. This is a pretty good showing under the circumstances. The tariff agitation had a large share in the decrease in customs collections, and the opinions talk about reducing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco had the effect of largely reducing the internal revenue receipts. As compared with the preceding fiscal year, the result is as follows:

Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875, and June 30, 1876:

	Customs.	Int. rev.	Miscell's.
1875	$157,167,722	$110,007,403	$23,824,835
1876	147,000,000	116,977,624	24,000,000

Comparative statement of estimated and actual receipts and expenditures, fiscal year, 1876:

	Receipts.	Expend's.
Estimate	$297,456,145	$268,447,543
Actual	288,000,000	263,000,000
Difference	$ 9,456,145	$ 5,447,543

The excess of receipts over expenditures is about $25,000,000, which has already been paid into the sinking fund. This fund amounted during the year to $32,263,692.

THE imports for the eleven months ending May 31st have been made up and present the following comparison:

IMPORTS, ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY 31, GOLD VALUES.

	1875-6.	1874-5.
Merchandise	$426,491,262	$490,535,488
Specie	14,634,904	19,083,051
Total	$441,130,286	$510,618,539
Decrease	69,488,253	

The exports, on the other hand, show an increase; and we are thus advanced the first step toward a healthier state of trade. The exports of domestic produce show an increase of $17,400,000; the specie shipments, however, exhibit a decline of $23,500,000.

EXPORTS, ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY 31, GOLD VALUES.

	1875-6.	1874-5.
Domestic produce	$480,778,941	$463,376,514
Foreign merchandise	13,196,212	12,840,736
Specie	50,248,966	73,674,846
Total	$544,229,219	$549,892,150
Decrease	5,662,931	

The net export of specie during the eleven months compares as follows for the two years:

	1875-6.	1874-5.
Exports	$ 50,248,966	$ 73,674,846
Imports	14,634,904	19,083,051
Net export	$ 35,613,162	$ 54,591,795

The comparison between the imports and exports is remarkable:

	1875-6.	1874-5.
Imports, eleven months	$441,130,286	$510,618,539
Exports, eleven months	544,229,219	549,892,150
Excess of exports	$103,095,933	$39,273,611

The balance of trade would thus seem to be very largely in our favor; but the interest on our State, national and corporation bonds is to be paid out of this surplus, as well as the value of securities, a large amount of which have been returned from Europe during the last few months. It is to be hoped that it is more than sufficient for both those purposes, and that the same rate of difference between exports and imports will be kept up for years to come.

AFTER a great many threats on the part of the House Democrats, and a firm determination on the part of the Republican Senate to resist crippled appropriations, the wiser conclusions and cooler judgment of the conference committees are beginning to be felt. There must be some yielding on the part of the Democrats, and a willingness to appropriate what is right and no more on the part of Republicans. The leaders of the Democratic party have apparently about reached the conclusion that the country expects them to provide ways and means for carrying on the Government from year to year; that no obstacle shall be put in the way of the machinery for running the Government; that its business, joined with that of the business interests of the people, shall continue without jar or friction in so far as legislative action is concerned; that it will not do to stop the transportation of the United States mails; that our courts shall remain open, our custom houses and internal revenue offices be able to discharge their duties; that the fights of political parties shall be confined to political measures; and that no one party shall be allowed to go before the country with any political clap-trap and ask the people to indorse them. When by these political quarrels the business and order-loving community is at a stand still, and commercial failures are imminent, it is simply because the party that happens to be in a majority in the Lower House of Congress sees fit to defy the other branches of the Government. At length, however, the leaders of the Democratic party are beginning to learn a little wisdom. There is also said to be excellent authority for the statement that TILDEN telegraphed RANDALL on Friday that he had better pass the appropriation bills and not permit the Government to stop, or the dead-lock to continue. This may perhaps account for blundering SAM'S prompt action upon the temporary bill.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity is felt in various quarters as to the manner in which TILDEN will attempt to reconcile his present position on the financial question with his previous professions and practices. The following comparison will serve to indicate the embarrassing nature of his dilemma:

RESUMPTION LEGALIZED.	RESUMPTION DENOUNCED.
Act passed by the New York Legislature and signed by Samuel J. Tilden. March, 1875.	*Financial plank of the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, to be accepted by Samuel J. Tilden.*
CHAPTER 73. An act to establish specie payments on all contracts or obligations in this State, made after January 1, 1879.	We denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.
SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after January 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United States gold certificates, or national bank notes which are redeemable in gold on demand.	
SEC. 2. Every contract or obligation made or implied and payable within this State, and made or implied after January 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied.	

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tilden's appendix—His name it is Hendricks.

Hang out your banners on the outer walls!

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* bolted Tilden—by swallowing him.

The cry of "Tilden and reform" is like a school boy's game of marbles—it's all fudge.

John Morrissey will conduct his Saratoga hell exclusively on reform principles this year.

The song in patriotic families has changed from "Bye, baby, bunting" to "Buy, papa, bunting."

It costs twenty years' imprisonment now in Connecticut to poison a well, or bind and rob a bank officer.

The enthusiasm of the Democracy over the St. Louis ticket only weighs about eight ounces to the pound.

Fello-o-ow Citizens: One hundred years ago to-day—. Hold up, though, the glorious Fourth doesn't come till to-morrow.

The export trade in domestic produce is making great headway now in Boston, as it is also in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Is the Centennial being run in the interest of the Free Traders? The New York *Commercial Advertiser* begins to suspect so.

The Boston *Post* says that Tilden and reform are spelled with precisely the same number of letters. So are Tilden and defeat.

A lamp chimney of Bastile glass has been made by which an eightpenny nail can be driven through an inch and a half board.

The immense piles of salt unloaded from the Liverpool steamers at New York would seem to indicate that that city had lost its savor.

The "mule contract," made famous by the connection with it of Colonel Bristow, is to be made a subject of investigation by a court of law.

Morrissey is credited with the intention of starting a Democratic paper at the na[illegible] and Reform."

The managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, have resolved to make no July dividend upon the common stock.

It does not follow that because the Psalmist exhorted the Israelites to "make a joyful noise," he was therefore acquainted with gunpowder.

Two guns belonging to the Spanish Armada, which have been under water for 288 years, have been recovered, off the Scotch coast, by a diving party.

A mixed commission is soon to assemble at Halifax for the purpose of settling all pending questions relative to American rights in the Canadian fisheries.

The makers of cheap flags must have some fearful grudge against the great Washington, or they would never perpetrate such caricatures of him.

A census of the whole thumbs and fingers of the juveniles of the United States to-day would differ materially from that taken the day after the Fourth.

There is no use in saving up any extra enthusiasm for the next centennial. Let us all join in and make this centennial celebration one whose echo will be heard around the world.

Certain interesting particulars concerning the closing of Tilden's distillery, in the State of New York, on the charge of defrauding the revenue, will presently be forthcoming.

The baby is peppered with prickly heat, and if there is any meaning to the Choctaw song he sings it may be freely translated, "A chosen band in a mountain land, and a life in the woods for me."

A suit has been brought against the city of New Orleans for damages suffered by the plaintiffs during the troubles attendant upon the overthrow of the State government in September, 1874.

"America" is a good tune; but is it not curious that at the centennial of the separation of this country from Great Britain we are celebrating the event by singing the music of the British national anthem?

It is estimated that the procession at New York to-night will number at least twenty-five thousand men, and will be about five miles in length. They will march ten abreast and eight feet apart.

Scientific cave investigation has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to Europe, but the field in this country is equally ample and promising, and our archæologists are beginning to devote close attention to it.

The Centennial judges have reconsidered their determination not to award any medals, and bronze medals will be given to all exhibits of merit, while the different excellencies will be detailed in the special reports which they will make.

A Missouri cat recently gave birth to six kittens, which were almost immediately drowned. The mother went into the woods and brought back six young rabbits, and is now treating them with the same tender care as she did her own young.

A subterranean forest bed has been discovered in London, consisting of peat, with trunks of trees, most of them standing. All are of species still found in Britain, the oak, alder and willow being abundant. In the peat are found bones of the great fossil ox.

After all the gloomy predictions in regard to the failure of the Delaware and Maryland peach crop this year, it appears that about the usual number of baskets will be marketed. A careful estimate of the Delaware crop places it at 1,500,000 baskets.

It seems that the almost historical phrase applied to the Empire of Turkey of "The Sick Man," is not modern or new. Its origin is said to be as follows: Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador from England in the time of James II. to Constantinople, said, in dispatches which have often been quoted since, "Turkey is like the body of an old man crazed with vices, which puts on the appearance of health, though near its end."

The death of the Hon. James Lynd, which occurred on Friday, deprives the judiciary of Philadelphia of one of the most popular judges by whom the beach of her local courts has ever been honored. His mind was essentially of a judicial cast. Clear, unimpassioned, calm, well balanced, patient, slow and careful in arriving at conclusions, he was exactly fitted to do justice to all sides and to give no offense to barristers or parties in cases coming before him. He was all his life a thorough student, and his scholarly taste and dignified bearing and manners were singularly preserved through all the vicissitudes of an active political career, and his whole life as a Republican was an honor to the party. He was the author of a number of standard school books.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Preparations for the Fourth—The New Narrow-Gauge—Dry Holes Struck During June—New Producers—Feeling Among Operators.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EMLENTON, July 1, 1876.

The citizens of this enterprising and prosperous town will celebrate the Centencial Fourth in due and and ancient form. Edenburg and St. Petersburg also propose having first class celebrations of the anniversary of American independence.

Mr. James Bennett, President of the Emlenton and Shippenville Railroad, returned last evening from a visit to Harrisburg on business for the road. He has purchased all the iron and rolling stock requisite for opening the road. At Pittsburgh he met Messrs. Scott, President, and David McCargo, General Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and made thoroughly satisfactory arrangements with those gentlemen for connections with their popular line of road. Mr. Bennett has been the moving spirit in this enterprise from the first, and is a gentleman of unfailing energy and pluck—just the kind of a man to know no such word as fail in anything he undertakes to accomplish.

Mr. W. H. Smith, Chief Engineer, is pushing the work rapidly, and the grand opening of the road will take place next month, at the time arranged. The narrow-gauge railroad men who have visited this locality and are conversant with the topography of the surrounding country, rich in agricultural, mineral and lumbering resources, speak in the most emphatic terms of the inevitable success of the narrow gauge road.

Although there have been some good strikes in the Clarion district, during the month of June, the number of unsuccessful ventures have proved quite a prominent feature in the developments; but, if the records of the dry holes have been preserved, what has been a serious financial loss to the owners of the wells will be a large gain to the resources of the scientific gentlemen engaged in the geological survey, and, ultimately, through their labors, to the producing interest in general.

Among the recent strikes in this district Wetter & Co.'s new well, on the Jacob Beals farm, reported in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL of the 24th ultimo, is still producing over a hundred barrels a day.

On the Dale farm Sergeant & Co. have made a satisfactory strike in their new well, which is yielding, daily, between fifty and sixty barrels.

Kribbs Brothers' new well, on the Widow Kribbs' farm, is producing between thirty and forty barrels a day.

The new well on the Joseph Kiser farm, owned by Murray & Co., is yielding between fifteen and twenty barrels a day.

On the Widow Black farm the new Wilson well has a daily average production in the neighborhood of fifteen barrels.

Cook & Guffey's new well, on the George Mong farm, is doing at present between twenty and thirty barrels a day.

On the M. Best farm the new Prentice well is producing, daily, about ten barrels.

Heater & Co.'s new well, on the Gates' farm, is doing about five barrels a day.

The daily average production of the Columbia Oil Company's new well, on the J. H. Kiser farm, is in the neighborhood of five barrels.

On the Weller farm C. S. Duncan's new well is producing less than five barrels a day.

At J. Gilbert's well, on the same tract, is doing still less than that amount.

Weller & Co.'s new well, on this farm, is producing daily about ten barrels.

On the C. D. Masters farm, Law & McLaughlin's new well is doing less than five barrels a day.

Harley & Delo's new well, on the George P. Delo farm, is yielding in the neighborhood of eight or ten barrels a day.

On the Dero[illegible] farm Stanton & Co.'s new well is doing between five and ten barrels a day.

W. Taylor & Co.'s new well, on the tract owned by Judge Keating, commenced pumping a good head on Thursday evening, and is doing in the neighborhood of ten barrels a day per second.

Robbins & Co.'s new well, on this farm, adds one more to the unsuccessful ventures in the month of June.

On the James Beck farm Vanschaick Brothers have just completed a new well which has unmistakable characteristics of being a failure.

Nelson & Brecht have finished a new well, on the P. F. Kribbs farm, which turns out an unprofitable investment.

On the Daniel Kiser farm Urphart & Levens have just finished a dry hole.

On the same property the new Dyer & Fagundus well is drilling in the sand, with very small prospects of adding anything to stocks of crude on hand.

B. Black & Co. have finished a new well, on the Jacob Black farm, which counts still one more among the unsuccessful ventures in the list for the month just closed.

Cook & Guffy have drilled through the sand in their new well on the Timmerman farm, and are still drilling, in anticipation of reaching a stratum of oil-bearing sandrock, which will retrieve their well from the reputation of being one of the failures in frontier developments.

[illegible] advance in the market, although it is nothing more than those best posted in the situation had anticipated. DOT.

PERSONAL.

It has been arranged that Mr. Moody, after three months of study, shall renew his labors as an evangelist. He will give several months of work to Boston and Chicago.

A story has been started that Don Carlos, who is now in this country, will attempt, with the assistance of Spain, to set up a kingdom, to be composed of Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. He had better beware of Maximilian's fate.

A renewed effort is being made by the friends of William McKee, editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, now undergoing sentence in jail, for complicity in the whisky frauds, to secure his pardon. His attorney is now in Washington for that purpose.

Yung Wing, the new Minister from China to the United States, is a graduate of Yale College, and was one of the six members of his class to whom was awarded the Townsend prize for excellence in English composition. On Thursday his alma mater conferred upon him its highest honor, the degree of doctor of laws.

Such is fame. The London *Observer* of the 18th of June has an editorial paragraph concerning the Cincinnati Convention. Speaking of Mr. Hayes' lack of prominence before the nomination it wisely remarks: "*Andrew* Lincoln, it should be added, was almost unknown when he was made the nominee of the Republicans in 1860."

The London *Spectator* suggests that recent events at Constantinople furnish abundant material for a realistic drama. The dispatches, with a little alteration, may be turned into blank verse. The dead Sultan's celebrated utterance would read thus:

"My nephew! Murad! Had I but forseen
What kind of tree from this black plant would grow,
I had watered him with poison!"

One of the historical remarks immediately before the suicide would become in poetry:

"If they, sir, are so careful of my life,
Why leave that saber here!"

At the commencement of Williams College, last Thursday, at the request of Rev. Dr. Prime that he would tell where "Thanatopsis" was written, as it was a tradition that he wrote it when a student in Williams College, William Cullen Bryant said that, entering Williams in the sophomore class, in 1811, he left it in May, 1812, intending to go to Yale, but as his father's means did not permit of that, he returned to his home in Cummington, his native place, and there, one afternoon, after wandering through the woods and that region, he rested beneath a group of majestic forest trees, and wrote the poem of "Thanatopsis," being then in his eighteenth year. This statement removes one of the cherished traditions of Williams.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, rejuvenates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most prompt and efficient. Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all other worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins & Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have to pay no profit.

3d.—We sell for cash, avoiding there by losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE, Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS.

Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 36 and 38 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Centennial Headquarters

FOR

FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Bunting, Silk and Muslin Flags at Lowest Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET, MWS

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

James Prescot & Sons,

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We Warrant to fit any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. FAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 89 Fifth avenue, Pitts[illegible]
Head for C

DRY GOODS.

1876.

EXTRA GOO

ONE

WM. SEMPL

DRESS GOODS!

For the following month, we have placed on our counters some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c, a choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Debeges, extra good value.

At 22 and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.

At 8c, 10, 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a large variety of new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.

At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debeges, all wool, worth 50c.

CASHMERES.

At 25, 45, 50, 62½c and up to $1 50, fine Colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain.

At 25 to 30c, special bargains in Japanese Silks.

At 8c to $2, extra good value in Plain, Striped and Checked Black Bernanis and Grenadines.

At 25c to $2 00, newest shades in Plain, Checked and striped Grenadines and Balzarines.

At 12½ to 37½c, all shades in Grass Cloths and Dress Linens, for Suitings and Dusters.

At 12½ to 37½c, choice line of Colored and Fancy Lawns.

At 12½c to $1 00, extra good bargains in Black Alpacas.

At 50c to $3 00, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.

SILKS.

At $1, Medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.

At $1 12½, all shades and best of colors in an extra fine quality of Colored Silks.

At $1 25, a full line of Black Dress Silks, to which we invite the attention of our patrons as unrivaled anywhere for value at the price.

Full assortment of Fancy Striped and Checked and Mourning Silks, Brocaded Silks in cloth shades, at our usual lowest prices.

Special good bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

Special Good Bargai

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,

BON-BONS

AND CONFECTIONS,

FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,

American Department.

CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

COMFORT, ORDER, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from dirt, odor and all the evils of disagreeable nastiness,—used in bathing. Always retains its shape. Avoid imitations

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 1, 1876.

The general expectations of quiet and ease in monetary affairs were not disappointed during the past week, but were amply fulfilled in most circles, particularly in the discount line, which was very quiet. We hardly need repeat the well-known descriptive epithets of this feature of financial affairs, as every one understands it already. The usual demand for funds to meet the regular July settlements does not affect the general situation of ease and plenty, and any seeker after funds, who possesses the requisite credit, or can furnish proper security, is readily accommodated at easy rates.

The volume of business transacted through the Clearing House shows a rather unexpected increase of about twelve per cent. over that of the previous week. What the cause of this increase is can hardly be said, but it is safely attributable to special causes rather than to any general increase in activity. A comparison of the clearings for the first six months of 1876, with those for the corresponding periods of 1875 and 1874 given below, shows that they are about the same as last year, while there is a falling off of nearly $15,000,000 from the first half of 1874. The fact that, during the past three months of 1876, trade in Pittsburgh was absolutely paralyzed by the total cut in the iron mills, does not make the similarity in the volume of the clearings in the first half of 1876 and 1875 a very flattering one. The grand total of the operations of the Clearing House for the past week is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances
June 26	$8,305,727	$780,272 39
June 27	690,834 58	178,417 57
June 28	655,878 97	153,353 39
June 29	1,047,055 50	174,746 64
June 30	650,779 81	142,510 49
July 1	644,321 88	140,766 21
Total	$11,996,726 41	$980,252 91
Week ending June 24	8,305,727 41	780,272 39
Week ending June 17	7,047,256 41	758,488 38
Week ending June 10	8,489,295 38	885,938 15
Week ending June 3	8,344,163 38	774,021 87
Week ending May 27	8,849,455 57	688,121 29
Week ending May 20	4,160,496 99	715,634 81
Week ending May 13	7,966,145 72	660,349 12
Week ending May 6	4,220,520 19	712,871 34
Week ending April 29	4,398,427 17	752,108 64

The total volume of the clearings for the first six months of 1876, compared with those of the corresponding periods of 1875 and 1874, is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
First six months 1876	$110,345,607 58	$20,787,649 88
First six months 1875	111,993,490 17	18,987,205 03
First six months 1874	124,124,490 17	18,627,209 32

The aggregate business was, as it will be seen from the above, $131,131,257 46, in 1876, against $131,577,717 32 in 1875, and $145,934,490 17 in 1874, showing a net decrease of $446,519 86 from last year, and of $14,803,232 71 from 1874. The decrease is a tolerably fair presentation of the general percentage of decrease in the volume of the trade of this city, measured by dollars and cents. An inquiry as to the general decline of values in the last two years has been nearly if not quite equal to the proportion thus indicated, the showing is not on the whole an unfavorable one.

We hardly need remind business men of the holiday of Tuesday, as its near approach cannot have escaped the attention of any one. It may do no harm to repeat the reminder, however, that all notes or acceptances falling due on that date must be provided for on Monday.

—The surrender of national bank circulation, which was so rapid during the first three months of 1876, has fallen off considerably of late, and it seems that Mr. New's prediction of a shrinkage of fifty or sixty millions will not be verified. The great motive to the active surrender of bank circulation during the first few months of the year was the high price for bonds. We have of late spoken in another city which shows how large the inducements have been. A bank of $150,000 capital had $100,000 sixes of 1881 on deposit to secure $90,000 of circulation. The bank surrendered its circulation and sold the bonds at 123¾, thus realizing an increase of $34,000 in loanable funds. This was indeed a large inducement two months ago, when the money could be loaned at from seven to ten per cent., but now when it cannot be loaned at more than five or six per cent., and would probably not average over three or four per cent. on the whole amount, the difference is in favor of the investment in the bonds deposited as security for circulation. It is this inability to use the increased amount of loanable funds that has checked the movement to surrender bank circulation, though the present high prices of bonds are still a strong inducement to sell them and realize the large profit.

—Gold has been stronger in New York during the past two days under the influence of the impending troubles in Europe on the Eastern question. The stock market hardly presents any features calling for notice. The statement of the New York associated banks is suggestive of continued lower rates of money during the coming months, and is favorable, the net reserve having increased $2,700,000, and bringing it up to $19,655,400. The gain arose chiefly from a large increase in specie due on the Treasury payments of interest, but the legal tenders are also higher, and the loans increased largely. The following are the comparative totals:

	June 24.	July 1.	Differences.
Loans	$248,590,400	$251,883,300	Inc., $3,185,900
Specie	14,980,400	18,291,800	Inc., 3,491,400
Leg'l T'n'rs	54,294,100	54,775,400	Inc., 574,300
Deposits	241,053,500	241,055,500	Inc., 1,700,400
Circulation	15,593,500	15,539,200	Dec., 61,300

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	June 24.	July 1.	Differences.
Specie	$14,980,400	$18,291,800	Inc., $3,391,400
Leg'l T'n'rs	54,294,100	54,778,400	Inc., 574,300
T'l reserve	69,274,500	73,070,200	Inc., $3,965,700
Reserve required	52,187,950	54,013,800	
Excess of reserve	16,916,550	19,056,400	Inc., $2,139,850

—We have already alluded to the large disbursements on interest and dividend account now being made in New York. We find in the *Journal of Commerce* the following summary of the total disbursements from each class:

Government bonds	$20,978,435
State bonds	3,946,368
Municipal	2,374,019
Bank dividends	2,194,895
Insurance dividends	1,200,000
Railroad dividend and interest	11,805,053
Miscellaneous	11,295,841
Grand total	$47,028,864

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has the following remarks of interest on the profits of the banks of that city:

We have been shown the figures of the net earnings of some of the leading national banks of this city lately, and while we find that in a few cases these net earnings without the deduction of taxes amount to from 15 to 18 per cent. per annum on their capital and surplus, we also find that the total is reduced by some of the banks with the most profitable business to from 6 to 8 per cent., the amount being about 20 per cent. of the above net earnings. Thus if a bank earns, say 16 per cent. on its capital and surplus over its expenses and losses by bad debts, its taxes will reduce that to 12¾ per cent. While these figures will about represent the most profitable banking business done in this city. But if the banks use their capital to earn 10 per cent. then the taxes are a much larger percentage of the net earnings, and we even think there are some banks whose net earnings are almost, if not wholly, absorbed by their taxes.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 1, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:00	2:30	3:00
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, coup., 1881	118½	118½			
5-20's, 1865	116¾	116¾			
5-20's, 1865, reg	117	117⅛			
5-20's, 1867, reg	117⅝	117⅝			
5-20's, 1867, coup	119⅜	119⅜			
5-20's, 1868, registered	119⅛	119⅛			
5-20's, 1868	121	121			
10-40's, reg	118⅛	118⅛			
10-40's, coupons	118⅛	118⅛			
Currency 6's	122½	122½			
New 5 per cents	117⅞	117⅞			
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	26	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
Panama	140				
Adams Express	109	109½			
Wells-Fargo Express	89	89½			
American Express	56	56			
United States Ex	72½	73			
New York Central		124			
Erie		14½			14⅝
Michigan Central	96	96			
Michigan Southern	57⅞	58			58⅛
Illinois Central	97				
Cleveland & Pitts	93		93	93	
Chicago & Northwest	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Do. preferred	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Rock Island	109¼		109½	109½	109½
St. Paul common	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Do preferred	78⅝	79	79	79	79
Wabash					
Fort Wayne	101		102¼		
Ohio & Mississippi	17		17		
Union Pacific	63½		63½		
Harlem	142		142		
Hannibal & St. Joe			14½		14
Iron Mountain	29		29		29
C., C. & I. C.					3
Missouri Pacific	3		3		
A. P. Tel.	15				
South Carolina, Ap	2				
South Carolina, July	2				
Missouri 6's	104½				

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Money-3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½ per cent. and up. Sterling, according to grade. Customs receipts $222,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $763,000. Sterling 486½@487.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but strong. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks were firm and higher in early dealings, the improvement ranging from ⅛@½ per cent., led by Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Later the market became dull and a fraction lower, and during the closing hour there was a still further reaction of from ½ to ⅞ per cent. from the highest point, Pacific Mail being the exception. The market closed dull but steady. Sales to-day included 10,400 shares Pacific Mail, 11,500 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 38,800 Lake Shore and 8,300 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71	Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	40¾
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	79¾
Pacific Mail	26⅛	Toledo & Wabash	3
Mariposa	8½	Do. preferred	3
Adams Express	109½	Ft. Wayne	101¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	89½	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	56½	Do. preferred	13¾
U. S. Express	73½	Chicago & Alton	92
New York Central	124½	Do. preferred	118½
Erie	14¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17¼
Do. preferred	29	Union Pacific	63½
Harlem	137¼	Atlantic & P. Tel	15
Do. preferred	135	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Central	51½	Atlantic & P. pref	2¾
Panama	136	Burlington & Q	114½
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pacific stock	63¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Central Pac. bonds	103¼
Northwest	40¾	Kansas 7's	90½
Do preferred	66½	Sinking fund bds	91½
Chicago & R. I	109¾		
N. J. Central	75		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	10-40's, registered	117⅝
U. S. 6's, coupons, 1881	118½	10-40's, coupons	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, reg	116¾	Currency 6's	122½
5-20s, 1865, coup	117		
5-20s, 1867, reg	117⅝		
5-20s, 1867, coup	119⅝		
5-20s, 1868, registered	119⅛		
5-20s, 1868	121		

(*Ex* coupon.

LONDON, July 1, 5 P. M.—At the Stock Exchange during the week the Eastern question has had a very depressing influence, and the foreign markets have been especially heavy. Hungarian securities fell 7 per cent., Russian and Austrian and Turkish, 2¼@3; and others 1@2. Argentine and Buenos Ayres remain under unfavorable mail advices about the bank suspension of specie payments. Consols, Colonial securities, railroads, telegraphs and miscellaneous stocks were all slightly lower, reflecting the general depression and uncertainty. American Government securities, railways and Canadian railways were fractionally lower and not inspected. A speculative settlement has passed satisfactorily. There were only two insignificant failures. Discounts have continued dull. Consols to-day has been stagnant. Foreign securities opened with a downward tendency and continued depressed until yesterday afternoon, when were rumors that the situation in the East was becoming less threatening, whereupon a better tone prevailed and prices generally closed higher on the day. The *Standard* to-day in its financial article says: It is reported that a well-known firm of steel manufacturers in Sheffield has failed; with liabilities of $150,000. Russian 5's, United States bonds of 1881, 104⅝; do 1867, 103½; 10-40's, 103¼; new 5's, 108¾; railroad securities—Central Pacific, 103; Erie, 15½; Illinois Central, 97; Erie 2d's, 90.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes 101 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Gold 112⅜. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 490.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 1, 1876.

Business affairs moved very quietly to-day, as they are likely to do for some days to come. The approach of the Centennial Fourth and of the never-to-be-forgotten Monday attention with the semi annual July settlements cause operations for buying and selling to be in very small volume. In New York a number of the leading houses in the important lines have adjourned from to-day until Wednesday, in order to give full opportunity for the celebration of the Centennial holiday on Tuesday. No such arrangements have been made as yet here, but there is not much probability of any considerable movement to-day. It is thus with oil exchange adjourned to-day until Wednesday, the only formal action of the kind in this section of which we have heard.

Values were comparatively stationary to-day, and, outside of the speculations in crude petroleum, we noted no important changes. Prices in some lines of merchandise are rather nominal, the grain trade especially being so flat as to afford almost no basis for quotations. The figures which we give on grain are those generally reported, but in many cases it is found almost impossible to sell round lots at these figures, and heavy concessio is have been found necessary in order to secure transactions. When the demand revives, however, as it is expected to before long, the quotations will be found none too high.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,555	Apples, bbls	13		
Corn, bus	2,920	Butter, lbs	65		
Wheat, bus	272	Bacon, pcs	2,596		
Oats, bus	15	Pk. Wayne	10		
Chicago & Alton	92	Terre Haute	5		
Do. preferred	118	Ohio & Mississippi	17¼		
Chicago & R. I	109¾	Union Pacific	63½		
Atlantic & P. Tel	15	Missouri Pacific	3		
Atlantic & P. pref	2¾	Burlington & Q	114½		
Hannibal & St. Joe	14	Union Pacific stock	63¾		
Central Pac. bonds	103¼	Kansas 7's	90½		
Sinking fund bds	91½				

Week ending June 10.	June 17.	June 24.	July 1.
Flour, bbls	9,355	12,099	10,190	11,575
Corn, bus			1,379	1,275
Cheese, lbs	861	1,379	3,117	3,215
Corn, bus	9,939	7,254	4,300	4,034
Wheat, bus	13,320	12,111	11,325	14,082
Barley, bus	168		450	
Rye, bus	363	2,052	477	457
Oats, bus	40,468	20,279	17,248	9,769
Butter, lbs	317	244	202	277
Bacon, lbs	5,068	6,294	2,744	11,203
Bacon, pcs	677	399	576	819
Potatoes, bus	1,184	2,067	3,699	8,751
Hay, bales	2,149	1,624	330	585

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices are for cash, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was hardly enough done in the grain trade to-day to afford a basis for any extended remarks, as the demand is almost entirely suspended until there is a partial completion of the July settlements. Receipts are very light, and purchases are only made in a small way to supply immediate wants. Wheat is weak and prices are nominal. Quotations are still made for prime Indiana red winter at $1 25@1 28, and for Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 20@1 25, but for a sale of any amount of consequence would have to be made, and we can hardly give quotations of actual market value here. Corn is dull and lifeless at former quotations. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 49@50c for high mixed; 46@47c for low mixed. Oats are easy at 32@33c for prime yellow; 30@32c for mixed. Oats are easy with very light receipts, so that there is no pressure to sell, and considerable declines may be anticipated. We quote mixed, Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; do at 30@31c; Western white 33@36c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@81 c, as to quality. Rye is easy at 59@74c per bushel, with a fair demand at the lower figures, holding back for still higher quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at the seaboard and lake and river interior, and in transit by rail, on the New York canals and on the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
June 24, '76	8,122,788	7,889,057	3,479,348	547,331	90,686
June 17, '76	8,016,788	8,015,057	3,467,348	547,331	90,686
June 10, '76	8,016,258	8,089,057	3,479,348	529,906	273,344
June 3, '76	8,016,258	8,125,057	3,479,348	529,906	273,344
May 27, '76	8,016,258	8,380,057	3,504,896	466,715	312,057
May 20, '76	9,795,258	8,484,057	3,816,296	414,482	329,257
June 26, '75	9,340,258	1,986,574	1,264,205	35,578	79,287

FLOUR—With liberal receipts and a moderately active consumptive demand, the market rules about steady on prime grades at unchanged brands, while low grades and inferior qualities are weak and irregular in value. We quote only on prime grades. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 2 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour do $7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 25@8 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—While there have been very light receipts by rail for the past few days, the market is well supplied and prices continue depressed. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $18 00@19 00; No. 2 do $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $5 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; second and shipstuffs $16 00@17 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Provisions.

The market is active and firm, but notwithstanding the expectation of dealers, no quotable advance was made in prices up to the close to-day. Receipts have been very heavy, aggregating during the past week 819 barrels and 11,293 pieces, or over 400,000 pounds.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12¾c.

CURED AND CRAND MEATS—Hams were firm at 14¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14¾@14¾c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotable at 10½c.

DRIED BEEF—Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ lb; inhalf-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 68@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8½@8½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The grocery trade was rather quiet and was chiefly noticeable for the utter absence of new features. The business done was principally of a small jobbing character to supply immediate requirements. Sugars were firm in sympathy with the continued active and buoyant tone of the Eastern markets. Coffee was steady here, with reports of an easy market in New York under increased receipts. Other leading staples were quiet and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23½c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	22½c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	21½c	Do. extra C	10@10⅛c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	30@34c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@25½c	Crushed	11¼c
21 grades do, 24	27@28c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	23@26 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	35@36c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y Cm. N. O.	45c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	35@41 00	Good	50@55c
Gunpowder	36@? 00	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@? 00	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30@? 00	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	35@? 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	45@? 00		
Souchong	30@? 00	Choice Carlia	6¾@7¼c
Starch.	₱ lb.	Patna	6¾@7c
Pearl	8¾@9c	Rangoon	6¾@7c
Silver gloss	9¼c	Louisiana	6¾@7 c
Corn	7½@10¼c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Allspice	17 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Cassia	33@35c	Gold do	5 00
Nutmegs	$1 25	Extra olive do	3 50
Pepper	19@20 c	Com. N. Y. Cstle, ₱ b	9½c
Candles.		German mottled do	7½c
Star, full w't	16@17 c	California, ₱ box	$4 20
Stearine	13½c	*Soda.*	
Mould	11@12 c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½c
		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
		Bi-carb, in 5-papers	7 c

Wool.

The market moved a little more briskly during the past week, but is still far from any semblance of activity at this season of the year. Some of the wool growers seem to have made up their minds to accept the situation and have shown a disposition to market their wool at present prices. A very large share of the clip is, however, held back in the hope of forcing prices up a little before the close of the season. On the other hand, dealers are disposed to move very cautiously, as some of them have a vivid recollection of being caught in the trade years ago. Prices remain unchanged from former years. Prices remain about steady as last quoted. We saw a very fine lot of wool purchased the other day at 36c, delivered in warehouse here, at which price the buyer had the privilege of throwing out all greasy and unmerchantable fleeces. We repeat former quotations of 28@30c per ₱ for coarse and medium fleeces, adding 2@3c for combing; 40@42c for what is wanted; 40@42c for unmerchantable; 17@20c for unwashed.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The market has again had an active turn for Californias, this infusion of business occurring through the intimation that the best of the Ohio clips was being rapidly selected out of the West, fewer there paying from 32 to 35½c. At this date the opening prices of domestic fleece are above wonted necessarily be about as fine, light, good Californias can be had very cheap. Manufacturers are more disposed to take hold of these lines of fleeces. The fact of California wools is not to be lost sight of this year. They have been forwarded in a liberal way, and the quantity of such which can successfully compete with fine Ohios is not insignificant. The abundance of the burry wools is a relief great case, selling now cheaper than a week ago, has given an impetus to the Texas wools being machine-ed, and it seems to be fully demonstrable that the prime of the machines can be saved by selecting Pacifics rather than the free Michigans and Wisconsins. The one disgusting fact now that the holders and dealers of California wools are determined to have some control of the market. Of course they cannot shut out the consumption of fleeces; none or less will be received, but they can shut up other grades; but it is a fact that manufacturers who have never before used these wools have bought *fleece* lots, and have taken the largest concerns having booked for lots to arrive. The business is not, however, confined wholly to the largest manufacturers, hence the number of customers is limited, and to these jobbing parcels may be added.

"There has been some little inquiry for combing wools, and a sale of 100 bales of fine new Ohio combings being sold at 40@42c, though quotations run up as high as 45c. In Kentucky 45c seems to be the average price. The heaviest consumers of these wools have filled up very liberally by purchases of the new clip, and must need a little chagrined to find they could do about as well in Boston and save the major part of their expenses. The whole of the Kentucky clip has changed hands, as also about all of Maryland and Eastern Ohios and the finer Pennsylvanias.

"Delaine wools there is a small, steady demand, dealers securing 36c, although one or two quote at 35c, and there is no large lot offered and scoured wools there is a very limited demand, with prices still in buyers' favor.

"The prices as follows from the Boston circulars confirm our report of last week regarding the decline and lethargy. There are no Kentucky buyers known to be operating there."

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, July 1.—There has been a better demand for wool during the past week, transacted as compared with 500 bales of all kinds, principally California. New Western comes forward slowly; scarcely enough has been received to make a price. Ohio and Pennsylvania 28@32c; Michigan and Wisconsin 28c, but at these prices there is very little margin for shipment to Eastern markets. Old extra and double extra fleeces 35@38c; choice No. 1 36@ 37c. Combing is more inquired for; but no sales are neglected. Pulled dull; prices rule low and unsatisfactory; superfine and extra has been principally at 30@35c.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

July 3.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Receipts Crude.	Exp'ts Refined.	Exp'ts Refined.
	Rail. Bbls.	P. R. R. Bbls.	K. R. Bbls.
Monday, June 26	4,987		4,020
Tuesday, June 27	4,676	1,033	3,626
Wednesday, June 28	6,144	3,311	
Thursday, June 29	2,850	3,177	
Friday, June 30	1,589	2,466	
Saturday, July 1	3,208	2,094	
Total	30,497		18,344
Since January 1	647,722	1,264	392,773
To July 1, 1875	678,219		397,617
Same time 1874	476,849	1,033	356,087
Same time 1874	924,442	53,932	456,087
Same time 1873	746,491	37,000	392,343
Same time 1872	542,148	29,981	262,263
Same time 1871	584,441	26,495	241,291
Same time 1870	564,566	82,887	241,291
Same time 1869	422,205	34,239	177,552
Same time 1868	314,222	14,000	177,552

BUSINESS—The week's petroleum trade has been very active with a strong feeling and advancing values throughout the whole week. There have been, however, only moderate transactions, but the general movement has been unusually large, and prices have ranged higher by $2 ₱ bbl, for the certificates of the leading lines. Business has been quite active in our refining interests, and the large advance in receipts and shipments are assuming a larger proportion for a long time. The daily receipts of crude here running to 7,000 and 8,000 barrels by rail alone, and being much increased by the pipe line receipts. Shipments are also liberal, and the condition of the oil interests of our city is better than for some years past. The settlement next week will be looked almost wholly to the beneficial influences of competition in transportation. Closing bids and offers under consideration. The sales and resales of crude petroleum throughout the oil regions during the week, were as follows:

	Bbls.	Bids.
Monday	62,500	Thursday 44,000
Tuesday	75,700	Friday 44,000
Wednesday	31,000	Saturday 120,000
Total		415,200
Last week		324,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Bbls.
Crude received, barrels	19,040
Last week	18,844

The following are the shipments by rail and rail, for the past twelve years, from January 1st to—

	Barrels.
July 1, 1876	678,219
Same time 1875	424,442
Same time 1874	924,442
Same time 1873	942,107
Same time 1872	542,148
Same time 1871	528,441
Same time 1870	564,566
Same time 1869	422,205
Same time 1868	314,222
Same time 1867	614,276
Same time 1866	650,017
Same time 1865	650,017
Same time 1865	180,068

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,115	18,844
By River	14,500	9,000
Total	22,615	27,844

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years, from January 1 to July 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R.	79,881	29,151	58,992	1,053	1,246
A. V. R. R.	267,825	388,203	396,087	273,987	297,617
Total	347,386	418,354	454,987	275,040	298,863

By river to Richmond to date 54,000

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—The market opened quiet with a weak feeling at $2 10 bid. On considerable offering gave way slightly, selling down to $2 05. From this point later in the day, a reaction took place and a decidedly firmer tone was established, advancing gradually to $2 11¾ bid, the present price. Futures were in demand at $2 12½ bid for August and $2 15 for September, nothing doing for prompt delivery. Shipment was quiet at $2 25, the best bids at $2 27½@2 30 asked.

REFINED—The market continued active and firm but no material change in quotations took place. There is a good demand from the East on export account and shipments are liberal. We quote standard white at 12½@12¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 13@13¼c in car lots; 12¾@13c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery lies at 15¾@16c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 13¼c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 13¼@13½c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at $1 15; country do at $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—The *Courier* says of yesterday's market: The market was without excitement yesterday, the business being principally confined to the settlement of business for the last six months. The transactions for the settlement of options were the largest that have ever taken place here, amounting to between 700,000 and 800,000 barrels. United opened at $2 11¾ and closed at $2 11¾. Conduit closed the same as United. United Pennsylvania transportation $2 02½. Upper road $2 25@2 27½. Shipment $2 30.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The market was quiet, with holders firm at late prices. A resale of contract was made at Baltimore at 15¾c. The closing prices were as follows: Crude in bulk, 9½c; do in bbls 12¾@12½c; refined in bbls 15¾@16c; do in cases 18c. Refined at Philadelphia, 15½c; do at Baltimore, 15¾@15¾c.

PARKERS, July 1.—United nominally $2 10¾, with nothing doing; shipment $2 25 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Market firm; standard white 15¾c; crude 9½c; cases 18½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—Market firm at $2 25@2 26¾. There will be no more Titusville markets until Wednesday next at 11 A. M.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 1.—Market firm; held at $2 27½.

TIDIOUTE, July 1.—Market firm; $2 30 asked.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—Petroleum—Demand fair and market firm; crude 9½c; refined 15¾@16c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 10@11½c; refined 15¾@16c.

ANTWERP, July 1.—Refined petroleum 31¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	1,228
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	2,726

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 1, 1876.

There was but little done in the way of sales to-day, indeed not sufficient upon which to base prices, which, however, were about the same as those of yesterday.

Should the run prove light, and centennial week may have its effect, prices may rally to some extent, but this we do not vouch for.

A number of dealers have gone, or are about starting to the Centennial Exposition, and as the Eastern markets are fully supplied with live stock, we can space them for a few days.

Through stock was arriving in moderate amount, but local stock intended for sale here was light, but will doubtless come up to the demand of the market next week.

The West is reported to be full of fine beef cattle which will find their way to the Eastern cities this fall.

There will be a change of common and medium stock for good to prime bullocks. What effect this will have on prices remains to be seen.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head. Market more active and steady; medium to choice $4 75@5 60; steers $3 50@4 25; choice graded steers $5 00@5 20. Shipments 3,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. There was an active demand, but at lower prices; good to choice heavy $6 20@6 35; good to choice light $6 20@6 30; inferior $5 75@6 00. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Dull; sales limited.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5 75@6 00; butchers' $6 00@6 15.

Cattle—Steady; a local trade.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Hogs firm; common to good light $5 75@6 10; fair to good heavy $6 25@6 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates: No. 2 Chicago spring $1 04¾ spot; $1 04¾@1 04¾ July; $1 06@1 06¾ August; No. 3, 88@88¾c; rejected unchanged. Corn firm; No. 2, 47c spot; 46c bid July; 47¾c bid August; 48¾c bid September; rejected 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 30c spot and July; 29¼@29¾c August; rejected 24@ 24½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and nominal. Pork quiet and unsettled. Corn in limited demand; receipts 15,000 bushels; Western mixed, ungraded, 54½@56c; yellow, graded, 58c. Oats steady and unsettled; light demand; receipts 59,000 bushels; Western mixed, ungraded, 34½@36c; white Western, do graded, 38c. Rye steady and quiet. Barley dull; bids nominal; receipts 4,000 bushels; Western, 75@81c. Provisions un

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 2, 1876.

W SD.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.866	77	81	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.796	88	55	S.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.878	71	77	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.843 Highest thermom....96
Mean thermom.... 79.2 Lowest thermom....71
Rainfall..... 0.54

A Libel Suit.

Thomas Patterson, wrongfully accused of complicity with the Allegheny murder, has entered suit against the publishers of the Leader in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for damages for libel.

Leg Crushed.

James King and two other tramps stole their way from Quincy, Ill., to this city on freight trains, and on Saturday, in attempting to board the fast line east, King fell on the track and had his leg crushed. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Base Ball.

The game on Saturday, at Union Park, between the New Haven and Allegheny clubs, was not finished, the rain interrupting it. The game will be renewed this afternoon. Eight innings were played on Saturday, the score standing at 9 for the New Havens and 7 for the Alleghenys.

Centennial Sermon.

On Saturday H. L. Myers, rabbi of the Eighth street Jewish temple, preached a Centennial sermon at the above place of worship to his hearers. The sermon related to Centennial history, and he dwelt especially on the Declaration of Independence. He said that as the Jews believed in one God, and had stuck together in holding to their belief, so the United States, which held to the doctrine of one humanity, would prosper, notwithstanding the wailings and croakings of those who think it is going to pieces.

Acrostic.

Love, light and joy be thine forever,
In thy heart may virtue reign;
Lofty thought and true endeavor,
Lume thy heart with joy amain!

Innocence, and truth and duty,
As a rainbow o'er thee shine,
Nought but grace and moral beauty
Send to hover 'round thine;

Peace and hope, my fair young maiden,
Evermore thy life attend;
No silent wish, no honor laden,
Calmly mark thy pathway friend!

Ever may blessings, rich and rare,
Round thee cluster, maiden fair.

WM. O. MOFFITT.

The Republican Executive Committee.

In the publication of the list of the County Republican Executive Committee of 1876-7, on Saturday, several errors and omissions occurred. The following names should have appeared: Fourth senatorial delegate, Fourth senatorial, Fourteenth ward, James McKnight. Members of Finance Committee—David Aiken, Jr., Andrew Fulton and Thomas M. Gilleland. Vice Chairmen—H. C. Sanders and James B. Moore. Secretaries—H. H. Bynum, John S. Ribenour and Arthur S. Thomas.

The list will be printed in pamphlet form as soon as possible, and a copy will be furnished each member.

Pennsylvania College Commencement.

The address to the Alumni of this college was delivered Wednesday, June 28, by Hon. W. G. George, of South Bend, Ind. The commencement exercises took place Thursday morning, June 29, when a class of 16 received the degree of A. B.

The honorary degrees were unusually numerous for this college. A. M. was conferred upon Rev. W. H. Lauckenbach, Rev. Christopher W. Owen, John D. Gosh, M. D., and Horace Wilson, Professor in the Academy of Music. Mr. Lokie, Japan, D. D., was conferred upon Sigismund Tritschel, Rev. Augustus Babb, Rev. P. Felta and Rev. Reinhard Alfred Sibl, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of L. L. D.

The Police.

At a meeting of the Police Committee held on Saturday evening, the Mayor announced the following police appointments: John R. Wilson, John J. Kronk, James Gorman, Ansley W. Izenhour, Joseph Hamilton, George Distler, George W. McAnaily, John George Ogle, Thomas J. Walters, John Quliter, Thomas Cronin and Patrick Nestor.

The pay rolls for the month, amounting to $15,478 22, were approved. A bill for supplies of $68 was duly approved.

The sub-committee on station houses reported in favor of giving the contract for running the black Maria to Dennis McMullen for $70 a month. Mr. Acheson objected that Mullen had been a bit in for $75. The contract was finally let to Edward Freet at $60 a month.

The Hiland Public School.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Hiland school, June 27, 1876, the following resolutions were read and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we hereby tender thanks to our Board of Directors and Principal, George F. Fulton, for their unvarying and thoughtful kindness to us during the past year, and for their encouraging words and prompt support have done much to lighten the cares and toils of the school room

Resolved, That we take this method of expressing our confidence in our Principal, and fully indorse all the measures he has taken for the promotion of the best interest of the school during the past year.

Resolved, That if we are spared to engage in the work of another year, we will give him our earnest and faithful support and co-operation with him to make our school a credit to ourselves and an honor to our directors and patrons.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be prepared and forwarded to the Board of Directors and to Mr. Fulton.

City Roads.

The Road Committee of City Councils met Saturday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

A petition for the grading of Center avenue was affirmatively recommended.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Flower avenue from Second avenue to Delmont street.

A petition for the opening of Larimer avenue from Hill street to Finkstown avenue, a remonstrance to the same was read. On motion the petition and remonstrance were received and filed.

The committee reconsidered their action, recommending the construction of a sewer on Shakspeare street, there being no outlet for it. The matter was then laid over.

The pay rolls for the First district, amounting to $670 88; of the Second district, $1,050 50, were approved.

On motion of Mr. McClaran a committee of three was appointed to devise means looking to a better disposal of the funds appropriated for the repairing of roads. The committee consists of Messrs. McClaran, Duff and McPherson.

City Surveys.

The Survey Committee of City Councils met on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Aull in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

Ordinances locating Lodisa street and Tanner avenue were laid over.

The petition for the locating of Hauch street was recommended affirmatively, and also that locating Jones avenue.

The ordinance locating Fetzer street was affirmatively recommended. An ordinance locating Flowers avenue was also favorably. The petition for the relocation of Fisk street was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Neill, Sawyer and Nesbit. The petition for locating Maiden lane, in the Twenty-third ward, was referred to the engineer for examination.

The report of the sub-committee on the locating of Chestnut street was received and filed. Some legal points coming up, it was referred to the City Solicitor. The remonstrance of the sub-committee was in favor of making a slight angle at Woods' rolling mills, the mills lying in the direct line. The property holders think that if the street is continued through the mill they will have to shoulder the payment of the damages. The road now makes the divergence that they wish to have continued.

The pay roll for the month of June was approved.

The Finch-Scully Case.

Judge Stowe, on Saturday, delivered an opinion upon a reserved question of law in the case of Judge Kirkpatrick, for use of Joseph S. Finch vs. John D. Scully. The facts of the case it was has already been before the Supreme Court and are known to our readers. Finch & Co. had sued out a bench warrant for the arrest of A. Gumberts, and after his arrest John D. Scully entered bail before Judge Kirkpatrick for his appearance on the 16th or June, 1873. At that time, Gumberts was not ill to appear, and his counsel asked to have the hearing continued. This was refused by the Court, and the bail was forfeited. On the 30th Gumberts appeared, but the Court refused to take off the forfeiture. Gumberts counsel then refused to go on with the hearing, on the merits of the case, and left the court room without objection from the Judge or opposing counsel. Shortly after Gumbert died, and Scully was sued on the bond. The reserved question was, whether or not, under the facts as stated, defendant is liable on his bond. Judge Stowe holds that he is not, and adds: The defendant was only bound for the appearance of Gumbert at the time and place fixed, or (as the Supreme Court say) as soon thereafter as he was able. Having appeared then in equitable compliance with defendant's obligation as soon as he was able, it was for the Judge and the plaintiff's counsel to see that he was detained until duly discharged, and if he was allowed to depart without submitting to the requirements of the law, because plaintiffs considered that they had the surety fixed for the amount of the bond at all events, that is a matter with which the surety had nothing to do, and by which he cannot be injuriously affected. The condition of the bond had been sufficiently complied with and therefore we think the defendant was relieved from further liability. Judgment is now directed to be entered for defendant, *nec obstante veredicto*, upon the payment of verdict fee.

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE.

Fourteen Years for Reflection.

Judge Collier, on Saturday, heard the motion for a new trial in the case of Isaac Elliott and Daniel Lafferty, convicted of rape on oath of Annie Roth. I will be remembered that, on the trial, the defendants attempted to prove an *alibi*, but there was but an hour or more (just at the time when the offense was alleged to have been committed) not accounted for. Mr. Marshall expected to have a witness present to show where the men were at that time, but, for some reason, he failed to appear. The motion for a new trial was refused, the Court remarking that the testimony of the colored man, who positively identified the defendants as the men he had seen at the place, was entirely of the most conclusive kind. The prisoners were each sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. While sentence was being pronounced on Lafferty he interrupted the Court and said that one of his jurors was not a citizen, but the Judge replied that it was too late then to object to the jury, and besides, that was the business of his counsel. After sentence had been pronounced on Elliott he volunteered the information to the Judge that he had sentenced an innocent man. There was no doubt whatever of their guilt, and they justly deserved all they got.

RATIFICATION.

Grand Republican Gathering.

The Opera House Filled with an Enthusiastic Audience---Speeches by General Moorhead, Major Brown, Ex-Congressman McKnight and Major Slagle.

The Republican ratification meeting at the Pittsburgh Opera House, on Saturday evening, was a grand success and augurs well for a lively campaign. The several committees appointed at the meeting called by the Lincoln Club had well performed their duties, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. The Great Western, the Eighteenth Regiment and the Washington Cornet bands were employed, and at an early hour one of them started from each of the following directions: Allegheny city, Twenty-fourth ward, South Side, and Lawrenceville. With each band a transparency was carried announcing the meeting, and as the musicians passed, crowds gathered and followed them to the Opera House. A sheet containing a number of patriotic songs was furnished all who entered the hall, while Professor Sykes and Calcott's Glee Club, the latter from the South Side, were present to lead the singing. Notwithstanding the very warm weather the house was filled, and the audience was attentive and at times enthusiastic.

The meeting was called to order by Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, on whose motion General J. K. Moorhead was chosen to preside.

REMARKS OF GENERAL MOORHEAD.

General Moorhead on being introduced was warmly received. He returned thanks for the honor, and said he had often before been before a Pittsburgh audience, and was indebted for long-continued kindnesses. [Applause.] He was glad to be with the gathering on so important an occasion as the ratification of the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for President and William A. Wheeler for Vice-President. They are, said he, nominations fit to be made, and if fit to be made are fit to be ratified by the people. [Applause.]

The speaker regretted with many others that a son of Pennsylvania was not nominated. He had known James G. Blaine for many years, and would have been glad to have had him as the standard bearer of the Republican party. [Applause.] But we are here to ratify the end accomplished by our convention, and it is an important and successful one. The speaker quoted the oft-repeated saying: "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." So the nomination he believed there was a divinity. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler was fit and proper. They are men of honesty, of integrity and of capacity, and are fit to be elected. Reform is the cry, and reform is what we want and what we must have. [Applause.] Men high in power have betrayed their trusts. They must be driven out and punished, and we must reform within our party. I don't believe, said General Moorhead, in reform through the Democratic party. The Republican party saved the nation and is yet needed to maintain it, and it can reform within itself. The Democratic party was against the preservation of the war. The life of the nation was at stake, and a generation should pass before we can intrust them with power. The speaker urged upon his hearers the importance of the campaign now opened, and said that it would be necessary to work to be successful. Don't leave a stone unturned to aid Hayes and Wheeler and you will be doing your country a service, if the Democracy should come into power there will be darkness over the land. We have the great financial and commercial interests to look after. We must protect our labor. [Great applause.] We must protect our industries and then we will protect the labor of the country. [Cheers.]

After referring to the power of the ballot-box and the necessity of keeping it pure, the general took his seat amid applause.

On motion of Mr. Fetterman the following additional officers were unanimously chosen:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. Geo. Wilson, Col. W. A. Allen, James Park, Jr., R. F. Smythe, Capt. B. Wallinath, John Wilson, H. E. Wainwright, Major Wm. Frew, Jacob H. Walter, A. W. Dithmar, Charles Arbuthnot, Joseph Walton, John Floyd, A. Weise, Andrew Ackley, George Shirss, Jr., D. O'Neil, John Jahn, Alexander Nimick, J. W. Cook, Geo. Woods, LL. D., Captain M. W. Beltz, Hon. J. P. Sterrett, August Ammon, Col. W. Sapp, Hon. Moses Hampton, Mark Watson, A. J. Gluse, Jacob Painter, B. F. Jones, C. G. Hussey, James Laughlin, S. A. Nesbit, J. P. Hanna, Joseph Horne, J. R. McCune, B. L. Fahnestock, Wm. Reis, B. Sutmeyer, F. Beilstein, Josiah King, Ph. Vierheller, Chas. H. Hartman, Alex. Bradley, Jas. King, M. D., C. B. Shaw, James B. Murray, E. G. Krehan, A. Steinmeyer, John Harper, A. C. Dawson, Alfred Slack, John Chaffant, Wm. Wehrum, R. C. Gray.

SECRETARIES.

William R. Ford, William Witherow, Charles McKnulty, Jos. L. Lytle, W. Shultz, L. N. Patterson, Major J. H. Dickson, Dr. J. H. Gilliford, John Evereon, J. D. Reed, John Scheb, J. D. Chapine, John Jones, J. E. Lewis, J. B. Steen, William Lauch, John Robertson, H. D. Renwick, W. H. Kober, James Collard, James Gallagher, John R. Kerr, A. B. Davis, Fred. Sieglitzing, C. C. Dickey, W. S. Bailey, F. B. Sieglitzing, John F. Brown.

General Negley appeared upon the stage for the purpose of making the announcement on behalf of a Committee on Resolutions. He was warmly received, and made a few remarks referring to the fact that he had been selected as the committee, General Negley, Walton Voigley, E. W. Fairman, Jr., Alexander H. Houdship, C. S. Fetterman and George A. Berry, R. B. Brown, Geo. R. Edwards.

The committee on behalf of the Allegheny Glee Club, of which Richard Prosser is director, sang in excellent style "Comrades in Arms." This club is composed entirely of selected singers of the South Side, and as they have volunteered for the campaign, we have no doubt that under the leadership of Mr. Presser they will do good and effective work. Vocal music is much desired by public audiences, and no feature of the campaign will be so attractive as the glee club.

Hon. H. H. McCormick was called upon to address the meeting, but simply returned thanks, saying that a number of the speakers had not been announced were present upon the stage.

MAJOR A. M. BROWN

was loudly called for and received with cheers. After referring to the fact that this was his first appearance upon any play stage [laughter], he said he had come to-night to assist in the ratification of Hayes and Wheeler, the nominees of the Republican party for the highest offices in the gift of the people. He felt it to be a conscientious duty to do so, and took pleasure in it. He had participated much in former political contests, and had not for any one time engaged in this centennial year he felt it to ge his duty to assist in his voice and vote for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. (Cries of "good.") This he declared to be a contest the grandest in importance that has taken place for years. During and after the war it was like a dress parade with the Republican party. That party carried its banner successfully, not only upon the battle field but in the peaceful contests of the ballot box. I come, said the speaker, to-night to speak for these nominations as conscientiously as I perform any solemn duty in life. Recently he had heard a man say that the finger of God was in the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, to which answer was given: It is not only the finger, but the whole hand of God was in it. Mr. Speaker believed that no better or grander nomination could be offered to the American people. [Applause.] The speaker here referred to the life and history of Governor Hayes, the patriot, soldier and statesman, who had been thrice over Governor Tilden, the friend of Tweed, the sympathizer with the rebellion and the Wall street money gutter. He said: In the hands of such a man as Hayes not only is the integrity of the Union safe from foes without and within, but he will on the recurring quadrennial period hand over the Government to his successor pure and intact, and with his hands as spotless as they are to-day. [Cheers.] The speaker called to mind the many soldiers who united with Governor Hayes and the patriotic Abraham Lincoln and defeated every opposing force in the field, or by others whose narrow jealousies or ambitions have led them to army themselves against him.

Resolved, That the present Democratic House of Representatives has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to party and sectional interest.

Resolved, That we implore Allegheny county to give to Hayes and Wheeler an old-fashioned Republican majority, at the corner Robinson streets, Allegheny; Fourth and Fifth, corner Lacock and Anderson, Allegheny.

Calculations of heads of the processionists are that there will not be less than twelve thousand men in line.

NOTES.

A fine display of fire works will be made on Seminary Hill, Allegheny, just after dark, while everywhere Young America will be showing his patriotism in this direction.

A convention of members of the Emerald Benevolent and Literary Union of Allegheny county was held last night, at which it was unanimously agreed to celebrate the coming centennial by turning out in a body in full regalia, each member wearing a small American flag in the lapel of his coat. The entire organization are ordered to report at Schmidt's Hall on the 4th inst., at 9 A. M. sharp.

The members of the Allegheny Centennial Pioneer Corps are hereby urgently requested to meet this evening in City Hall.

The Stuyvesant Exchange, as advertised elsewhere, will take an excursion party twenty-five miles down the river and back, arriving in the city in time for the fire works. Smythe has charge of the affair. The fare is only one dollar.

A national salute will be fired from the arsenal, in Lawrenceville, at noon.

It looks as if the old method of celebrating the Fourth of July by gunpowder, fireworks and all sorts of explosives will prevail to an unusual extent to-day and to-morrow, and this will require unusual caution. Back yards, cellar windows, open out-houses, roofs and all other places where light litter accumulates, should be cleared of all combustible matter as much as practicable, and people who reside in the parts of the city where the water pipes give no water in the upper stories during the day should exercise prudent care if they fill their bath-tubs and any other handy vessels during the night.

A Thanksgiving service will be held in the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Wallace Sproull, pastor, corner of Locust and Vance streets, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at six o'clock.

The day will be appropriately celebrated by the religious portion of our people. In nearly all of the churches, especially in the Catholic and Episcopal, centennial services will be held in the morning.

WHERE TO STOP.

Parties visiting our city on the Fourth of July, will find first-class accommodations at the St. James Hotel, on Liberty street, immediately opposite the Union depot. Meals furnished in the best of style at all hours day and night.

CENTENNIAL SERMONS.

At St. Andrew's and the Eighth United Presbyterian Churches.

In many of the churches yesterday sermons were delivered with special reference to this Centennial epoch in the life of the nation.

ST. ANDREW'S.

At St. Andrew's church, Ninth street, Rev Reese F. Alsop, the pastor, preached from Proverbs, xiv—34: "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The preacher commenced with a retrospective glance, tracing the history of our country down to this our centennial anniversary, showing its rapid, wonderful growth, and claiming that the experiment of popular government made a hundred years ago had been successful in the main. But spite of our growth in numbers, wealth, strength, extent, there are visible certain sad symptoms of sickness at least, if not of weakness and decay. This had been a year when fraud and corruption in high places was brought to light. The century had shown us that man's methods of government could not take the place of God's rule. Until man learns to govern himself wisely as an individual he will not make much better out in ruling himself nationally. We begin to see that self-government means self-conquest on the part of so many, the eager selfish scramble for power and pelf on the part of the few. We own, perhaps, with a sigh, that self-government is right in theory, is the only principle which we can wisely adopt, but that after all it is not the sure panacea for all social evils.

The speaker deplored the putting of parties and political principles before the nations. To put party before country, policy before truth, is to show that in heart if not by confession we hold right allegiance in comparison with party principles and fealty.

THE SPEAKER CONCLUDED

as follows:

I am not sure, my brethren, to plead for the spirit of that, this nonsense or that. It is my duty how to argue for this line of policy or that, but as I love the country whose sins I deplore, it is my duty to plead for righteousness. The work of Independence Hall, the prophet, shall be peace and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.

☞Of this nothing can take the place. The Work of this hallowed day in some cases cannot save us. Republican forms cannot save us. Democratic forms cannot save us. With all these we may plunge downward into ruin. With all these we may not live out another century. Only the principles of righteousness not only in private life, but righteousness enforced by public sentiment with and through the channels of public life—only that can save and establish us forever. We are living, as advertised, in the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Wallace Sproull, corner of Locust and Vance streets, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at six o'clock.

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OUR JUBILEE.

One Hundred Years of Independence.

The Nation's Centennial Anniversary.

Observance of July 4, 1876---Grand Civic and Military Display---A Meeting at Linden Grove---Order of Exercises---The Fire-Works Display.

July 4th, 1876, the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, will be fittingly welcomed in every nook and corner of the land. The ringing of bells, the booming of cannon and the display of fireworks will be the order, and the day will be universally observed.

In every city, town and hamlet the people will gather together and the Declaration of Independence will be read, patriotic songs will be sung and speeches made. Let us hope that no disasters will happen and that there will be a universal feeling or brotherhood North and South.

THE TWIN CITIES.

In the twin cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny preparations have long been on foot, as recorded from time to time, and, notwithstanding the dullness of trade and the depression in business circles, the display promises to be one that shall be long remembered. There will be an almost universal decoration of buildings with flags, mottoes and evergreens, and the principal thoroughfares will be literally hung with bunting. Everywhere the stars and stripes will be flung to the breeze and the Star Spangled Banner will be sung. The joint committee of the Councils of the two cities, of which John A. Fox, Esq., is chairman, have arranged for a monster procession that will eclipse anything of the kind ever witnessed here, which is the programme for the meeting at Linden Grove is such as must be a great attraction.

THE PROCESSION

will be the feature of the day. It will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street, and proceed thence down Smithfield street to Seventh avenue; Seventh avenue to Ninth street; over the Hand street bridge to Anderson street; up Anderson street and Cedar avenue to North avenue; down North avenue to Federal street; down Federal street and over Suspension bridge via Sixth and Market to Fifth avenue; out Fifth avenue to Linden Grove.

A squad of Pittsburgh police will lead the procession, following which will come the Grand Marshal, Harry W. Oliver, Jr., with Chief of Staff General Sweitzer, Adjutant General H. H. Byram, and a large staff attached.

The military will take the right of the line, headed by Major General A. L. Pearson and staff. The command consists of the Sixth Division National Guard, including the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth regiments, the Jefferson Cavalry and Hutchinson's and Knap's batteries.

The procession will be composed of five divisions, as given below:

FIRST DIVISION.

The First division comprises all the organization in the city of Pittsburgh between the rivers. The headquarters will be established on the corner of Market and Water streets. The brigade consisting of Orangemen shall form on Water street, with the right on Market street. All other delegations on foot will form on Market street, between Second avenue and Liberty street. All mounted delegations will form on Second avenue, with the right on said Water street. All delegations in carriages or wagons will form on Penn avenue in position to move to Water street.

The officers of the division will be as follows:

Division Marshal—Major Alan Scheiter.

Chief of Staff—Col. Samuel Kirg etc.

Adjutant General—Capt. W. Steinmeyer.

Aides—Col. D. Ammer, John M. Kennedy, D. G. Fickes, N. P. Reed, Major R. M. Snodgrass, Adolph Senate, G. C. Hess, A. W. Rook, Chas. Meyers, Sr., Sidney Dean, Charles F. Nevin, Charles Schwartz, Hon. Russell Errett, Adolph Groezinger, W. Hamm, Three Rivers Guards, Three Lots Pheips, G. H. Kelly, Jos. M. Gazzam, W. H. Ewing, Gilbert Follansbee, William Kuen, A. L. Murray, Joseph Albert, George Kelly, Henry Jones, B. F. Speer, Otto Herron, E. W. Demmler, Hon. Henry Hoeveler, Emanuel Weis, Hon. Joseph Abel, George Reineman, W. P. Robb, Clarence Schmertz, A. H. Meyer, George Ormsbee, Jr., Andrew Fulton, Frederick Wells, Lieut. Captain P. Rohrbacker, George Reineman, Theo. Bitcelot, James P. Johnson, George M. Wallace, Frederick Close, William Flinn, Nic. Rabber, Thomas McCourt, Newton McClaren, Lieutenant S. A. Wil, James E. Parker, Alexander, Wairford Zange, Charles Moontooth, C. B. H. Wells, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Nahmach-er, A. Schnider, John Lowry, W. J. Hicks, John Harvey, A. McGrew, George Herron, Hon. Henry, Henry Magee, Emanuel Weis, Edward Joseph Abel, George Reineman, W. P. Robb, Clarence Schmertz, A. H. Meyer, George Ormsbee, Jr., Andrew Fulton, Frederick Wells, Lieut. Captain P. Rohrbacker, George Reineman, Theo. Bitcelot, James P. Johnson, George M. Wallace, Frederick Close, William Flinn, Nic. Rabber, Thomas McCourt, Newton McClaren, Lieutenant S. A. Wil, James E. Parker, Alexander, Wairford Zange, Charles Moontooth, C. B. H. Wells, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Nahmach-er, A. Schnider, John Lowry, W. J. Hicks, John Harvey, A. McGrew, George Herron, Hon. Henry, Henry Magee, Emanuel Weis, Edward Schmidt, A. B. Richman, William Kenny, Major John Reiffenstein, B. F. Jones, D. M. Wranz, Major James McGregger, Wm. Thornburg, Wm. McCandless, Robert Boyd, H. Gormley, James Wells, James J. Williams, James Ginniff, Austin Bayle, Benjamin Oppenheimer, John Bosh, John G. Connor, Hamlet Lowe, W. J. Thomas, Thomas Hunter, John Wilson, John Knowland, Henry Rosewinkle, J. J. Booth, William Simpson, George W. Alexander, George Scott, Samuel Hamilton, H. L. Caldwell Wallace, David Fitsimmons, Marshall Brinson, William Kerr, Charles Dalzell, R. H. Fife, Daniel F. Lagan, William Hosack, Joseph Casky, Edward Anderson, Jacob Ruch, Edward Brinton, John Wilson, Robert Boyd, Peter A. V. Holmes, James Dickson, Pete Kolbecker, William Kirby, Samuel McClukan, George Kemble, William Flinn, Nic. Rabber, Gilson Blayney, Charles Jeremy, W. Newlinger, John H. Pittock, Wm. Bond, Frank Luzz.

SECOND DIVISION.

This division comprises the South Side portion of the city of Pittsburgh. The officers of it are as follows:

Division Marshal—P. Foley.

Assistant Marshal—Col. P. P. Heisel.

Chief of Staff—Captain W. N. Erwin.

Assistant General—N. Fitzgerald

Assistant General—Capt. P. Buckley

The staff officers of this division have already been published.

All the Catholic organizations of the county will march in a body in this division, and will number several thousand persons. The balance of the division will be composed of organizations from the South Side.

THIRD DIVISION.

This division, which represents Allegheny, is thus offered;

Division Marshal—Wm. C. Cooke.

Chief of Staff—Col. Thomas Liggett.

Adjutant General—W. S. Caldwell.

Aids—Hon. John E. Parke, Hon. H. M. Long, Hon. W. A. Stokham, Hon. Hugh McCaffrey, D. L. Smith, Col. Wm. Stewart, Maj. A. J. Pentecost, Maj. J. B. Drake, Capt. John McCormick, Capt. J. W. Kreps, Col. F. R. Flack, Capt. M. Verner, Capt. J. H. Grenett, Capt. John Reno, Capt. R. McFarren, Capt. Peter McKenna, Capt. L. C. McCormick, W. M. Claney, Capt. Charles E. McKenna, Capt. John Kenny, Capt. W. Rusleton, Jr., Capt. S. Jr. J. Hunter, H. McGuire, John N. Hazlett, R. J. Davis, William Ramsey, George W. Wilson, C. S. Arnold, M. F. Scaife, A. J. Price, J. E. Crow, C. Raymond, W. S. Draher, T. Ingoldsby, D. Bois, Thomas Jonas, James Hunter, R. M. Kennedy, W. H. Faulkner, W. P. Bedell, J. A. Gilleland, William Carson, J. C. Gracey, James Lowrie, J. G. Bateil, H. McGregor, John Brown, David Martin, H. Geninger, J. G. Kimberlin, A. Gilig, J. D. Wood, A. Kredel, Joseph Drexler, Samuel Hastings, Smith Walker, S. S. Watters, M. T. Clark, Jas. Orr, W. R. Canham, Frank Torrance, W. P. Reno, John Grant, W. H. McVicker, C. Kricker, L. Lingenfelder, E. H. Yeager, A. Beicher, Ed. Sweeny, J. C. Patterson, S. C. Orier, William Park, Jr., William Graham, S. J. Crist, W. T. Bradbury, H. O. Neeb, R. T. White, J. N. Patterson, Wm. Greenwalt, G. Coleman, W. Langreng, J. Parkhill, C. Hartje, G. Calhoon, Edward Roberts, P. Wall, William Kenny, J. K. McGrew, W. B. Rodgers, H. Benwick, D. Lewis, C. Wall, J. Dalzell, S. Parker, Wm. Brown, H. Landis, L. Bechtold, William Berney, J. K. Shryock, Jr., H. Edgar, J. G. Siebeneick, J. W. Byers, A. V. Forse, D. A. Hall, Daniel Sawyer, Thomas Livingston, E. M. League—William Depp, C. A. Pope, Julius Richter, A. Andriessen, A. H. Armstrong, W. H. Richardson, J. W. Hamilton, J. Kann, W. Keener, F. H. Phillips, John Gault, G. K. Biber, W. J. Lawrence, J. W. Bornstedt, H. Benwick, Snyder, F. Hopf, John Brown, John Murphy, J. B. Kennedy, A. Bauer, George Schmidt, Chas. Crawford, David Davis, Isaac Hipley, W. J. Kerr, W. P. Wilhelm, James Bidwell, James W. Hamilton, L. M. Blair, Robert White, Erastus McKelvey, John Shee, J. G. Messner, Captain William Lange, G. F. Belstein, W. H. Jmeson, J. C. Holmes, J. C. Donaldson, Charles Harbaugh, F. J. Jennings, Christopher Dixon, D. Maxwell, H. K. Davis, H. Macon, Herman Straub, W. R. Johnson, S. S. Marvin, D. B. Oliver, S. H. Hunter, Alfred Kunkle, Joseph Kirsch, C. A. A. Brown, Ed. Dawes, Joseph Cobon, H. Bork, L. Cochran, J. McDonald, H. Wilson, John Ogden, Elijah Gilbert, David Swindle, J. O. S. Golden, R. McGonnigle, Samuel Robinson, James Brown, J. M. Kelsey, S. B. Cluley.

FOURTH DIVISION.

This division comprises the country districts of Allegheny county outside of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Headquarters will be established at the corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, Allegheny, where the staff and all delegations from Allegheny county, except those from the city, will report. Col.